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DISARMAMENT

SEP 20 1978

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Its Declarations and Actions in Support of Disarmament and International Peace

FROM THE OFFICIAL RECORDS

PUBLISHED BY
THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
WASHINGTON, D. C.
OCTOBER, 1921

FRANK MORRISON
SECRETARY

SAMUEL GOMPERS
PRESIDENT

THE SOVIET'S FIGHT FOR DISARMAMENT

Introduction
by
A. LUNACHARSKY

THE SPEECHES OF M. LITVINOV, COMMISSAR OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND HEAD OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION, AT THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE IN GENEVA. THE LATEST DEFINITION OF THE ATTITUDE TAKEN BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT ON PEACE AND DISARMAMENT.

A companion volume to **The Soviet Union and Peace**

INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS
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THE POST WAR WORLD COUNCIL
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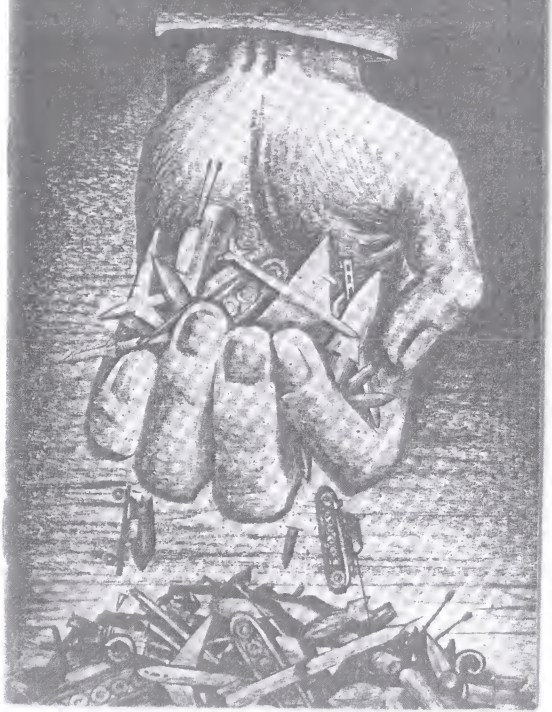
A-J XI 1974



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MINUTES OF SECOND CONVERSATION BETWEEN
CHINESE AND JAPANESE DELEGATIONS
RESPECTING SHANTUNG.

December 2nd, 1921.

At the beginning of the proceedings, Mr. Sze said he wished to say one word. Having heard that the French wished to send a representative to attend the meetings, the Chinese Delegation suggested they should be asked to do so.

Mr. Hanihara said that, so far as they were concerned, there was no objection, but the Tokyo Government had limited their instructions to carrying on these conversations before American and British observers.

Mr. Sze Do you agree to its being taken up?

Mr. Hanihara Yes, if it first goes before Mr. Hughes.

The conversation then began. It was opened by Mr. Koo. He reminded his hearers that Mr. Sze had yesterday given a general dissertation as to the desire of the Chinese delegation to cooperate with the Japanese delegation in seeking a speedy and just solution of the Shantung question. As Baron Kato had said in his statement yesterday, Japan was not unmindful of the difficulties which have confronted, and still confront the two delegations. In order that the position of the Chinese Delegation in taking part in these conversations should give rise to no misunderstanding either inside or outside the Conference Hall, he wished to place on record the following declaration.

"Our sole desire is to seek in concert with our
"Japanese colleagues a speedy and just solution
"without giving any opportunity for inference to

be

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Mr. MacMurray.
#7

CONFERENCE ON LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

November 25, 1921.

FOR THE PRESS:

The following is the statement of Mr. Sze, The Chinese Minister, referred to in the statement issued this morning in connection with the meeting of the Committee on Pacific and Far East questions:

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
(CONFERENCE SECTION)
NOV 26 1921

Mac Murray	Clarke
Williams	Blakeslee
Hornbeck	Abbott

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Mr MacMurray.

#8

CONFERENCE ON LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS: November 25, 1921.

Statement of Dr. Chung-hui Wang of the Supreme Court of China given at the fifth session of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions:

Extraterritoriality in China dates back almost to the beginning of treaty relations with foreign countries. It was clearly laid down in the treaty of 1844 between the United States and China and a similar provision has since been inserted in the treaties with other powers. Extraterritorial rights were granted at a time when there were only five treaty ports, that is, places where foreigners could trade and reside. Now, there are fifty such places and an equal number of places open to foreign trade on China's own initiative. This means an ever-increasing number of persons within her territory over whom she is almost powerless. This anomalous condition has become a serious problem with which the local administration is confronted and if the impairment of the territorial and administrative integrity of China is not to be continued the matter demands immediate solution. I should like to point out a few of the serious objections to the extraterritorial system. In the first place, it is in derogation of China's sovereign rights and is regarded by the Chinese people as a national humiliation.

2. There is a multiplicity of courts in one and the same locality and the interrelation of such courts has given rise to a legal situation which is perplexing both to the trained lawyer and to the layman.

3. The disadvantage arising from the uncertainty of the law. The general rule is that the law to be applied in a given case is the law of the defendant's nationality, and so in a commercial transaction between, say, X and Y of different nationalities, the rights and liabilities of the parties vary according as X sues Y first or Y sues X first.

4. When causes of action, civil or criminal, arise in which foreigners are defendants, it is necessary for adjudication that they shall be carried to the nearest consular court which may be many miles away, and so it often happens that it is practically impossible to obtain the attendance of the necessary witnesses or to produce other necessary evidence.

5. Finally, it is a further disadvantage to the Chinese that foreigners in China under cover of extraterritoriality claim immunity from local taxes and excises which the Chinese are required to pay. Sir Robert Hart, who worked and lived in China for many years, has this to say in his work "These from the Land of Sinim": "The extraterritoriality stipulation may have relieved the native official of some troublesome duties, but it has always been felt to be offensive and humiliating and has ever a disintegrating effect, leading the people on one hand to despise their own government and officials, and on the other to envy and dislike the foreigner withdrawn from native control."

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Mr. MacMurray.

#9

3

Conference on

November 17, 1921.

THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

For the Press

A meeting was held this morning at the Pan-American Building of the sub-committee appointed to outline a course of procedure for the discussion of the Pacific and Far Eastern questions on the part of the full committee of the Delegates appointed by the Conference to deal with these subjects. The sub-committee consisting of the heads of the Delegations of the Powers participating in the discussion of the Pacific and Far Eastern questions decided to recommend that at a meeting of the full committee of the Delegates there should be first an opportunity for a general discussion of the questions relating to China and then there should be a discussion of the various particular topics in the order listed in the tentative agenda which had been suggested by the American Government, with a consideration of the proposals submitted on behalf of the Chinese delegation in connection with the appropriate heads to which the several proposals relate. The sub-committee then adjourned. The full committee is to be convened at a time found to be convenient for the members of the Delegations.

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#10

CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT.

For the Press: Nov. 16th, 1921.

The following announcement was made by the Chief Delegate for China at the meeting of the Committee with respect to Pacific and Far Eastern questions, November 16t

In view of the fact that China must necessarily play an important part in the deliberations of this Conference with reference to the political situation in the Far East, the Chinese Delegation has thought it proper that they should take the first possible opportunity to state certain General Principles which, in their opinion, should guide the Conference in the determinations which it is to make. Certain of the specific applications of the Principles which it is expected that the Conference will make, it is our intention later to bring forward, but at the present time it is deemed sufficient simply to propose the principles which I shall presently read. In formulating these principles, the purpose has been kept steadily in view of obtaining rules in accordance with which existing and possible future political and economic problems in the Far East and the Pacific may be most justly settled and with due regard to the rights and legitimate interests of all the Powers concerned. Thus it has been sought to harmonize the particular interests of China with the general interests of all the world. Chin

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Mr. MacMurray
#11

CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT.

For the Press. November 16th, 1921.

The Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions met on Wednesday, November 16 th, at 11 A. M. at the Pan-American Building. There were present the delegates to the Conference of the United States of America, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands and Portugal, together with one adviser and one secretary for each delegation.

The Secretary General of the Conference was named Secretary of the Committee.

The Chairman made a few introductory remarks regarding the Far Eastern situation.

The Chinese Minister read the following statement:

(Statement on separate sheet).

The Committee composed of the Chief Delegates of the nine delegations was appointed to arrange and classify the topics for discussion and to meet at the call of the Chair. This Committee met, briefly, after luncheon and adjourned until 11 A. M., Thursday, November 17th.

Mr. MacMurray.

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Conference on the

Limitation of Armament.

Nov. 14th, 1921. For the Press.

The Committee on Program and Procedure with respect to Pacific and Far Eastern questions, appointed by the Conference in its session of November 12, met at 3 p.m., Monday, November 14, at the Pan American Union, there being present the following delegates: Messrs. Hughes (chairman), de Cartier de Marchienne, Balfour, Sze, Briand, Schanzer, Shidehara, Van Karnebeek and D'Alte, with their respective secretaries. It was decided to recommend to the Conference the appointment of a Committee composed of all the plenipotentiary delegates of the United States, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, Netherlands and Portugal, to examine and report to the full Conference with respect to Pacific and Far Eastern questions, and with power to set up such sub-committees as it might from time to time deem desirable. Mr. Hughes as Chairman of the Committee and of the Conference undertook to submit this proposal to the Conference.

Mr. J. Butler Wright was nominated as secretary to the Committee on Program and Procedure with respect to Pacific and Far Eastern Questions.

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#13

third power? However, he did not wish to labour the fact. He appreciated the spirit of the proposal for a joint Sino-Japanese enterprise. But a joint enterprise, just like a marriage, must be harmonious to be successful; it was no good if forced upon the parties concerned. He hoped the idea would not be insisted upon. Far better that it remain in abeyance, and go on to other points.

A general discussion then followed, as the result of which it was decided that at the next meeting (Monday, December 5 at 3.30 p.m.) three of the less contentious questions should be taken up, namely items 6, (Customs Administration), 2, (Settlement), and 7 (Public Property), should be considered.

Although no substantial headway was made, the discussion has probably served to clear the air to some extent, and the general tone on both sides was friendly and conciliatory.

Franklin Square Hotel, 2nd December, 1921.
Washington, D.C.

BRITISH OBSERVERS NOTES.

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Mr. MacMurray.

#14

Washington, D. C.,

November 19th, 1921.

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STATEMENT FOR THE PRESS.

The Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions held its second meeting in the Columbus room of the Pan-American building this morning, at 11 o'clock. All plenipotentiary delegates were present excepting Baron Shidehara for Japan, Amabassador Jusserand for France, and Mr. Meda for Italy.

AdmiralBaron Kato, on behalf of Japan, made the following statement:

"1. It seems to the Japanese delegation that existing difficulties in China lie no less in her domestic situation than in her external relations. We are anxious to see peace and unity reestablished at the earliest possible moment, but we want to avoid all action that may be construed as an intervention in the internal affairs of China. All that this Conference can achieve is, it seems to us, to adjust China's foreign relations, leaving her domestic situation to be worked out by the Chinese themselves.

"2. The Japanese Delegation wishes to assure the Chinese Delegation and the whole Conference that Japan has every desire to cultivate the happiest

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#15

CONFERENCE ON THE

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT.

For the Press.

Nov. 14th, 1921.

The Committee on Program and Procedure with respect to the Limitation of Armament, appointed by the Conference in its session of November 12, met at 11 a. m., Monday, November 14, at the Pan American Building, there being present the following delegates: Messrs. Hughes (Chairman), Balfour, Briand, Schanzer and Kato, with their respective secretaries. It was decided to recommend to the Conference the appointment of a committee composed of all the plenipotentiary delegates of the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, to examine and report to the full Conference with respect to limitation of armament, and with power to set up such subcommittees as it might from time to time deem desirable. Mr. Hughes as chairman of the Committee and of the Conference undertook to submit this proposal to the Conference.

Mr. J. Butler Wright was nominated as Secretary to the Committee on Program and Procedure with respect to limitation of Armament.

It was agreed that the delegates should be given an opportunity to speak, if desired, at the meeting of the Conference tomorrow concerning the proposals of the delegation of the United States with regard to limitation of armament.

DIVISION OF FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
(CONFERENCE SECTION)
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CONFERENCE ON LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

December 20, 1921.

The adjourned meeting of the Sub-Committee on Naval Limitation took place this morning, December 20, at eleven o'clock in the Pan American Building. The Chairman read the following communications that had passed between him and Monsieur Briand:

"December 16, 1921.

"My dear M. Briand:

In view of your distinguished service at the Conference on Limitation of Armament and of my responsibilities as Chairman of the Conference, I venture to address to you this personal word. I am happy to say that the conversations between the United States, Great Britain and Japan as to the proposal which I made on behalf of the American Government at the opening of the Conference with respect to capital ships, have resulted in a provisional agreement. Great Britain and Japan have accepted the naval ratio as proposed and the reduction of capital ships with such modifications as do not seriously affect the principle involved. Japan keeps the MUTSU and scraps the SETTSU. The United States finishes two ships, -- the COLORADO and the WASHINGTON, now about 90 per cent. completed, and scraps the NORTH DAKOTA and DELAWARE. Great Britain will build two new ships and scrap four, to wit: the ERIN, KING GEORGE V, CENTURION and AJAX. The result is that the United States still scraps 30 ships, that is, 13 of the ships under construction, and 17 instead of 15 of the older ships, leaving the number of ships the same as under the original proposal, with a tonnage of 525,000 tons instead of 500,000 tons. Thus the United States scraps 322,000 tons of her ships (exclusive of pre-dreadnaughts). Great Britain and Japan scrap to an equivalent extent. Japan retains the same number of ships as proposed and scraps 17 as proposed, her new tonnage being 313,300 instead of about 300,000.

Great Britain scraps 22,600 tons more than originally proposed, leaving her tonnage 582,000 instead of 604,400, her excess being allowed in view of the age of her existing ships. The new limits are very little different from those proposed, being 525,000 tons for the United States and Great Britain, and 315,000 tons for Japan. The naval holiday as to capital ships is agreed upon except for the construction of the ships above-mentioned. In short, under the original American proposal there were to be scrapped by the three Powers 66 capital fighting ships, built and building, with a total tonnage (taking ships laid down as completed) of 1,878,000 tons. Under the present arrangement, on the same basis of calculation, there are to be scrapped 68 capital fighting ships, with a tonnage of 1,861,000 tons.

You will thus observe that there has been simply a slight readjustment in the three navies with respect to the ships retained, but that the sacrifices proposed by the American Government have substantially been made and the principle as laid down is being carried out so far as these three Powers are concerned.

The agreement, however, as to the number of ships to be retained by them is dependent upon an appropriate agreement with France and Italy with respect to their capital ships. Italy is desirous to reduce her capital ships, because of the obvious requirements of her economic life, to the lowest possible basis and there will be not the slightest difficulty in making an agreement with Italy if we can reach a suitable understanding with France.

You will observe the attitude of France will determine the success or failure of these efforts to reduce the heavy burden of naval armament.

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#17

CONFERENCE ON LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS: December 15, 1921.

The membership of the Sub-Committee on Naval Limitation is as follows:

Mr. Hughes, Chairman,	United States of America.
Colonel Roosevelt,	United States of America.
Admiral Coontz,	United States of America.
Mr. Balfour,	British Empire.
Lord Lee,	British Empire.
Rear Admiral Chatfield,	British Empire.
M. Sarraut,	France.
M. Jusserand,	France.
Vice-Admiral de Bon,	France.
Mr. Schanzer,	Italy.
Mr. Albertini,	Italy.
Vice-Admiral Acton,	Italy.
Admiral Baron Kato,	Japan.
Vice-Admiral Kato,	Japan.
Captain Suyetsugu,	Japan.

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#18

CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT.

For the Press. December 17th, 1921.

The Sub-Committee on Navi Limitation met this morning, December 17th, at eleven o'clock in the Pan American Building and after a general discussion adjourned to meet next Monday morning, December 19th, (changed to 30th) at eleven o'clock.

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#19

CONFERENCE ON LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS.

December 15, 1921.

The Sub-Committee on Naval Armament met in Columbus Room, Pan-American Union Building, at 4 p.m. December 15. All members of the Committee were present.

The following announcement was made:

The following are the points of agreement that have been reached in the course of the negotiations between the United States of America, Great Britain and Japan with respect to their capital fighting ships.

An agreement has been reached between the three Powers -- The United States of America, the British Empire, and Japan, on the subject of naval ratio. The proposal of the American Government that the ratio should be 5:5:3 is accepted. It is agreed that with respect to fortifications and naval bases in the Pacific region, including Hongkong, the status quo shall be maintained, that is, that there shall be no increase in these fortifications and naval bases except that this restriction shall not apply to the Hawaiian Islands, Australia, New Zealand and the islands comprising Japan proper, or, of course, to the coasts of the United States and Canada, as to which the respective Powers retain their entire freedom.

The Japanese Government has found special difficulty with respect to the MUTSU, as that is their newest ship. In order to retain the MUTSU Japan has proposed to scrap the SETTSU, one of her older ships, which, under the American proposal, was to have been retained. This would leave the number of Japan's capital ships the same, that is, 10, as under the American proposal. The retention of the MUTSU by Japan in place of the SETTSU makes a difference in net tonnage of 13,600 tons, making the total tonnage of Japan's capital ships 313,300 tons, as against 299,700 tons under the original American proposal.

While the difference in tonnage is small, there would be considerable difference in efficiency, as the retention of the MUTSU would give to Japan two (2) post-Jutland ships of the latest design.

In order to meet this situation and to preserve the relative strength on the basis of the agreed ratio, it is agreed that the United States shall complete two (2) of the ships in course of construction, that is, the COLORADO and the WASHINGTON, which are now about 90% completed, and scrap two (2) of the older ships, that is, the NORTH DAKOTA and the DELAWARE, which under the original proposal were to be retained. This would leave the United States with the same number of capital ships, that is 18, as under the original proposal, with a tonnage of 525,350 tons, as against 500,650 tons as originally proposed. Three (3) of the ships would be post-Jutland ships of the MARYLAND type.

As the British have no post-Jutland ships, except one HOOD, the construction of which is only partly post-Jutland, it is agreed that in order to maintain proper relative strength the British Government may construct two (2) new ships not to exceed 35,000 legend tons each, that is, calculating the tonnage according to British standards of measurement, or, according to American calculations, the equivalent of 37,000 tons each. It is agreed that the British Government shall, on the completion of these two (2) new ships, scrap four (4) of their ships of the KING GEORGE V type, that is, the ERIN, KING GEORGE V, CENTURION and AJAX, which were to have been retained under the original American proposal. This would

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CONFERENCE ON LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS: December 22, 1921.

A joint 1st meeting of the Committee on Limitation of Armament and of the Sub-Committee on Limitation of Naval Armament was held this morning, December 22, 1921, in the Pan American Building. The Chairman explained to the Committee what had taken place in the Sub-Committee on Naval Limitation and a general discussion followed. The meeting adjourned until three o'clock this afternoon.

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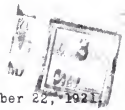
CONFERENCE ON LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT



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FOR THE PRESS: December 22, 1921.

The second joint meeting of the Committee on Limitation of Armament and the Sub-Committee on the Limitation of Naval Armament took place this afternoon, December 22, 1921, at three o'clock in the Pan American Building.

Lord Lee said that, as he understood it, the present position was one of agreement between the five Powers in regard to the ratio of capital ships, but that all the Powers were equally uncommitted on the subject of submarines, small craft and auxiliaries. Hence he agreed with Admiral De Bon that it was justifiable to begin by clearing up the question of principle as to the future of submarines. To the British Empire the question of submarines was one of transcendant importance. He therefore regretted that any difference of opinion should have arisen on the subject and that submarines should have become the only question on which the British Delegation was out of sympathy with the American proposals, and, perhaps, also with the views of France and other Powers. He felt, therefore, that it was incumbent upon him to explain and justify British opinion. He wished to present as few figures as possible, but he felt it was necessary to mention the following as the basis of his statement. The figures as regards submarines were as follows: --

	EXISTING TONNAGE	THE AMERICAN PROPOSALS.	AMOUNT OF NEW BUILDING PERMITTED UNDER THE AMERICAN PROPOSALS.
The United States of America	83,500	90,000	6,500
Great Britain	80,500	90,000	9,500
Japan	32,200	54,000	21,800
France	28,360	in proportion	in proportion
Italy	18,250	in proportion	in proportion

He felt bound to say that it seemed to him very strange to put before a Conference on the Limitation of Naval Armaments proposals designed to foster and increase the type of war vessels which, according to the British view, was open to more objection than surface capital ships. Moreover, it would be a certain consequence, if submarines were retained, that the Powers which possessed large mercantile marines would be compelled to increase the numbers of their anti-submarine craft. This would give but little relief to the overburdened taxpayer, and would provide scant comfort to those who wished to abolish war and to make it less inhumane.

The view of the British Government and the British Empire Delegation was that what was required was not merely restrictions on submarines, but their total and final abolition. In explaining the position he wished to make clear that the British Delegation had no unworthy or selfish motives. He would first like to reply in advance, since this might be his only opportunity of doing so, to the arguments of the friends of the submarine. He understood their first contention to be that the submarine was the legitimate weapon of the weaker Powers, and was an effective and economical means of defence for an extensive coastline and for maritime communications. Both these standpoints could be contested on technical grounds, and, as he would show, were clearly disproved by recent history. If some weak country possessed an exposed coastline, it would of course desire to defend it against bombardment, or the disembarkation of a military force.

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CONFERENCE ON LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT.

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For the Press:

The thirdjoint meeting of the Committee on Limitation of Armament and the sub-committee on Limitation of Naval Armament was held this afternoon, December 23, 1921, at 3 o'clock in the Pan-American building.

Admiral de Bon said that yesterday the Conference had entered upon the consideration of the question of abolishing submarines. It had listened to a remarkable statement and defense of the British point of view by Lord Lee of Fareham. The argument presented had been very complete and very logical and it may be said that it supported the view favoring abolition of the submarine with the most forcible arguments that could be brought to bear upon this side of the question.

Another consideration of this particularly remarkable and important question was read by Chairman Hughes and, even if he had not had the kindness to enlighten the Conference upon the distinguished personality of the members of the Advisory committee, the incontestable value of their arguments would have signalized their exceptional ability.

The conclusion of this dissertation was the reverse of the view advocated by the Honorable Lord Lee of Farcham and was in favor of the preservation of the submarine.

The two declarations that have been made had brought to light about all the arguments that could be advanced. Accordingly, it would seem as if the debate might almost be regarded as exhausted if there were not in the Committee certain differences of opinion regarding the various arguments which it would seem desirable to present to the Conference.

He asked permission to review them briefly before the Committee.

In the first place it had been denied that the submarine was really an efficient weapon, which was an essential consideration, since, if this was admitted, it was obvious that there would be almost no reason for building submarines.

The submarine, as a weapon against warships, could not be considered useless. If it was indeed true that the great fleet was able to remain at sea during several months in the midst of the submarines without any of its ships being hit, it should be remembered that France lost three battleships and five cruisers and had several other ships

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CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

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FOR THE PRESS;

December 24, 1921 (2)

The fifth joint meeting of the Committee on Limitation of Armament and the Sub-Committee on Naval Limitation was held in the Pan American Building this afternoon, December 24, 1921, at 3:30 o'clock. The discussion concerning the limitation of submarine tonnage was continued and Mr. Balfour accepted, on behalf of the British Empire, the American proposal that the maximum submarine tonnage for the American and British navies should be 60,000 tons.

SENATOR SCHANZER spoke as follows:

My colleagues are acquainted with the principles upon which, according to our opinion, the solution of the problem of naval armaments must be based. We have laid down these principles ever since the first meeting of this committee; they have been accepted by you and we could not depart from them even today.

These principles are the parity of the Italian fleet with all other large neighbouring fleet and the reduction of naval armaments to the quantity strictly necessary for a defensive naval policy.

The above principles have been applied in regard to capital ships; they must also be applied with regard to the other categories of naval armament.

May I venture to add that, in view of the entirely special conditions of Italy's maritime position, we could claim, without being accused of advancing excessive demands, an even greater proportion with regard to categories other than capital ships, such as submarines and light craft.

I appeal to the demonstrations which Mr. Balfour himself made yesterday in his eloquent speech, while referring to Italy's almost insular geographical situation by which she depends on the sea for the supply of her food and of the most indispensable of her raw materials, and whose coast extension exceeds by far that of all other countries in the Mediterranean.

It may be added that the conditions of our submarine flotilla are absolutely insufficient from a technical point of view.

Despite the limited field of operations in the Adriatic Sea and the proximity of the enemy's naval bases from our own (roughly 100 miles) Italy found during the war that her submarines were insufficient both with regard to their field of action and to their habitableness; in other words they were too small for efficient use, and Italy is indebted to the cooperation of French and British submarines for having been able successfully to meet the situation.

Since the armistice Italy has demolished as many as 30 submarines; she is actually left with 43 units in active service and 4 under construction, the total amounting to 20,250 tons.

Only 10 of the first units may be considered of any utility, since they are of more than 700 tons displacement; the others will have to be successively replaced.

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CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS

December 24, 1921.

The fourth joint meeting of the Committee on Limitation of Armament and the Sub-Committee on Naval Limitation was held in the Pan American Union Building at 11 A. M., December 24, 1921. Continuing the discussion of the abolition of the submarine, Mr. Sarraut said:

"Our eminent and venerated colleague, Mr. Balfour, replying yesterday to Admiral de Bon's statement which, in my opinion was so substantial and convincing, gave us a new opportunity for respecting the eloquence and the emotion of the terms which a mind like his always so easily finds to express the inspirations of his thought. I thank him personally for having given me that rare pleasure in which the regret one feels at meeting opposition immediately gives way to admiration for one's adversary. I regret the use of such a word as adversary which has a displeasing sound as it comes to my ears; for as a matter of fact, the first impulse of my thought, as I rise to reply to Mr. Balfour, is to think of the last words of his speech, and to approve with all my heart and all my reason of the dignity and the serenity with which Mr. Balfour looks forward to the future destiny of his great country. On this point he knows how completely I share his faith and his conviction. My country, more than any other,- Mr. Balfour knows this - desires for Great Britain the continuation of the power and a security which France regards as one of the essential guarantees of the peace of the world and of the future of civilization. France would be the last to forget how greatly the heroism and the tenacity of her mighty Ally contributed to bring about the final decision which saved the liberty of mankind; and in the effort thus made by England, we know also what part was played by this splendid British navy which, working with the French navy, did so much to make victory certain.

"I wish to bear these sentiments in mind in replying to Mr. Balfour and particularly to the argument "ad hominem" which he addressed to France as to Italy with the object of demonstrating the danger that might be created by the position taken on the submarine question. If I rightly understood, Mr. Balfour said: "Beware, you may be the first victims of your attitude. You know what England has been enabled to do for you with the aid of its navy; this help ran great risk of being impaired by the action of the German submarines. Let us suppose that the situation at the time of the last war should recur as has been suggested by Mr. Briand; suppose that the former Allies of France again come to her assistance (as Mr. Balfour said he hoped they would do): the efficiency of their help might be impaired by the resumption of that submarine campaign which the attitude of France would have helped to render possible by its unwillingness to

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Mr. MacMurray.
#25

CONFERENCE ON LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS: November 26, 1921.

The Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions met in the Pan-American Building at 10.30 a.m., Saturday, November 26, 1921. The Committee discussed the matter of foreign post offices in China, and it was the sense of the committee that there should be a withdrawal of the foreign post offices in China as soon as it appeared that conditions warranted. A sub-committee composed of Senator Lodge, Sir Auckland Geddes, Mr. Viviani, Mr. Hanihara, and Mr. Sze, was constituted to draw up a resolution to this effect for submission to the full committee at its next session. This sub-committee will meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The committee on extraterritoriality proposed at yesterday's meeting will be composed of the following delegates: United States of America, Senator Lodge; British Empire, Senator Pearce; France, Mr. Sarraut; Italy, Senator Ricci; Japan, Mr. Hanihara; Belgium, Chevalier de Wouters; China, Dr. Chung-Hui Wang; The Netherlands, Jonkheer van Karnebeek; and Portugal, Captain Vasconcellos.

The committee then adjourned to meet on Monday next, the 28th, at 11 o'clock A.M.

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Mr MacMurray

#26

CONFERENCE ON LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS: November 25, 1921.

The following is the statement of Mr. Sze, the Chinese Minister, referred to in the communique issued this morning in connection with the meeting of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions:

As was referred to by Mr. Koo the other day in his remarks before the Committee China has suffered and is now suffering not only from limitations upon her territorial and administrative integrity, to which she has been led to consent, but also from open violations of her rights as the territorial sovereign for which not even a color of contractual right can be claimed.

Among these violations are the stationing of foreign troops and railway guards at various points, the installations of wire and wireless electrical communications, the maintenance of foreign post offices, and so-called police boxes. I shall first speak of the foreign postal services maintained upon Chinese soil.

ABOLITION OF FOREIGN POSTAL SERVICES IN CHINA.

China requests that the Powers assembled in the Conference agree at once to abolish all postal services now maintained by them in China. She bases her request upon the following propositions:

1. That China has organized and is now conducting a postal system covering the entire country, and maintaining relations with all foreign countries adequate to meet all requirements. The transmission of postal matter is a government monopoly, the first paragraph of the Postal Statutes of October 12, 1921 reading: "The Postal Business is exclusively conducted by the Government."

2. That the existence of these foreign post offices interferes with and makes more difficult the development of this system, and deprives the system of a revenue which legally and equitably should belong to it.

3. That the maintenance by Foreign Governments of post offices in China is in direct violation of the latter's territorial and administrative integrity, and rests upon no treaty or other legal rights.

Early in the sixties of the last century foreign post offices began to open brances and agencies in the particular treaty ports of China. The opening of these offices was not based on any treaty provision or concession. Their existence and gradual increase was merely tolerated by the Chinese Government.

About the same time a regular service for the carriage of mails was established on foreign lines in connection with the customs, operating chiefly between the numerous ports on the coast of China and those far up the Yangtze River. This service continued to work and improved its machinery year by year. By Imperial decree of March 20, 1896, this system was erected into a distinct Chinese postal system and placed under the general direction of the Inspector General of Customs. Finally, by Imperial decree of May 28, 1911, the system was taken from under the

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CONFERENCE ON LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

Mr. MacMurray.

#27

FOR THE PRESS: November 28, 1921.

The Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions met at 11 o'clock A.M., Monday, November 28, 1921, in the Pan-American Building.

The Chairman, Mr. Hughes, at the outset of the meeting, called attention to the inaccurate and damaging press report which has been cabled abroad -- in order that its unfortunate character, inaccuracy and even falsity might be noted. He referred to the report that during the discussion in the Committee regarding Land Armament, M. Briand had made statements of an offensive character regarding the Italian army; and that the representative of Italy did not appropriately resent the statement.

Mr. Hughes said that, as every member of the Committee knew, this report was absolutely false; that it was made out of whole cloth; that M. Briand had said nothing whatsoever reflecting upon the Italian Government or the Italian army; that nothing occurred that called for any rejoinder by the representative of Italy; and that the entire report had no existence whatever in fact. It seemed to be advisable that the Chairman of the Conference should make this statement in order that appropriate note should be made of it.

In reply to the statement of the Chairman, M. Viviani, on behalf of France, spoke as follows:

"I thank the Chairman for his kindness in adding with his high authority his denial to that of Mr. Schanzer and myself. Coming from his lips, this denial has the greatest authority. Not only was the debate always courteous, but at no moment did it go beyond the bounds of becoming intensity, which, as a matter of fact, is perfectly legitimate even between allies when they have before them questions of the highest importance. It is perfectly certain a priori that Mr. Briand would never have said such things as have been put into his mouth. How could he have done so, when the closest bonds of friendship and alliance exist between the two countries. The two nations have always been friends. France can not forget the great extent of her cultural and spiritual debt to Italy. The blood of the two peoples has flowed on the same battlefields for the same cause. We are here for the good of humanity. Nothing should be allowed to turn us from the end of the goal to which we have set ourselves and which we must reach in closest harmony."

Mr. Schanzer then cordially thanked the Secretary of State for his fortunate idea in making this statement, which, he said, was quite necessary, because certain persons outside of the Conference had made use of the press to disturb the good relations existing between the countries represented here. He was delighted that the Chairman had used his high authority to close the unfortunate incident for all time, and expressed thanks to Messrs. Viviani and Briand for their sentiments of sympathy for Italy which are so well known to every one. He wished to state again that Italy cherished only the most cordial feelings towards France and was sure that he would be able to continue in the work of the Conference in an unchanged atmosphere of cordiality toward France and all the other countries represented.

The Committee unanimously agreed.

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#28

FOR THE PRESS: December 5, 1921.

Statement issued by the Chinese and Japanese delegations.

The Chinese and the Japanese delegates met at 3.30 this afternoon at the Pan American Building. Mr. Hanihara made the following declaration: "Japan will renounce all preferential rights with regard to foreign assistance in persons, capital, and material, stipulated in the Sino German treaty of March 6, 1898." The question of the maritime customs of Tsingtao was then discussed. After an interchange of views, they have decided that the said customs will be made an integral part of the Chinese Maritime Customs with the understanding first, that the Chinese government will make a recommendation to the Inspector General of the Chinese Maritime Customs with a view to permitting the Japanese traders at Tsingtao to communicate with the said customs in the Japanese language; second, the Chinese Government will make a recommendation to the Inspector General of the Chinese Maritime Customs that in the selection of a suitable staff for the Tsingtao customs, consideration be given within the limits of its established service regulations to the divers needs of the trade of Tsingtao. With these two understandings the Japanese delegates waived all of the privileges, formerly enjoyed by the Germans in relation to the maritime customs at Tsingtao. The provisional agreement between Japan and China relative to the maritime customs office of Tsingtao on August 6, 1915, will be automatically abrogated when the above-mentioned decision comes into effect.

The meeting adjourned to meet at three o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

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#29

FOR THE PRESS: December 6, 1921.

Statement issued by the Chinese and Japanese delegations.

The delegates met at 3 o'clock p.m. in the Pan American Building, December 6, 1921, and discussed the question of restoration to China of the public properties in the territory of Kiachow.

The delegation adjourned to meet at 3.15 p.m., tomorrow.

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#30

FOR THE PRESS: December 10, 1921.

The French Delegation makes available the following corrected translation of M. Viviani's remarks at the Fourth Plenary Session of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, December 10, 1921:

[redacted]

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Conference:

On behalf of the Government of the French Republic whose authority is at this time delegated to me, and whose opinion I am voicing, I give my adherence without concealment or reservation, and to its fullest extent, to the agreement just read by Mr. Lodge who has followed it by an analysis at once forcible and simple.

On the morrow of the day when the final ratifications shall have been exchanged here, France will assume all the obligations imposed by the agreement, as she will exercise the rights that are thereby conferred on her.

Finding myself amongst the representatives of nations which are wont to honor their signatures, I have the right to say in regard to this agreement, that France can hold her own. At all periods of her history she has scrupulously carried out her engagements and again, a few years ago, she offered the blood of her sons to redeem her plighted word.

The juridical and diplomatic scope of this agreement has been set forth by the mere reading of it and the illuminating comments made by Mr. Lodge. It is however meet to tarry awhile in order to emphasize the concord of our common and united will.

It is understood that four Great Powers agree, as regards their islands and dominions in the Pacific, to respect each other's rights.

It is understood that if on the horizon there should arise a controversy that could not be settled through diplomatic channels, these nations shall take council together.

It is understood that if any aggression takes place on the part of another Power, we shall jointly take measures against such aggressive action.

They were anxious to know whether the victory should rise to the level of their endeavors and whether they should get justice; they were beginning to wonder whether their sacrifices had been made in vain. And when people spoke of the Conference, they said; "another meeting, one more council! What will be the outcome of it? Darkness or light?" To this question the answer has just been given. I am justified in saying here that, thanks to the limitation of naval armaments, thanks to the draft treaty which has just been read out, this Conference has been a great success, and that the people of good faith can no longer doubt the progress of civilization.

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#31

CONFERENCE ON

THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT.

November 15, 1921.

For the Press:

The first meeting of the Committee on Limitation of Armament was held in the Pan American building at 4:00 p. m., Tuesday, November 15, 1921.

There were present the delegates of the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, with a secretary for each delegation, and the Secretary General of the Conference, who was chosen Secretary of the Committee.

A subcommittee, composed of one technical naval adviser for each of the five powers, was constituted to take under immediate advisement the questions raised by the proposal of the United States for a limitation of naval armament, and to report to the committee from time to time the progress of their deliberations. The subcommittee is composed of the following: Col. Roosevelt, Admiral Beatty, Vice-Admiral De Bon, Vice-Admiral Acton and Vice-Admiral Kato, with full power of substitution for each adviser. At the suggestion of Mr. Balfour it was agreed that Col. Roosevelt should act as Chairman of this subcommittee.

The committee adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

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#32

CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT.

For the Press. November 23rd, 1921.

The sub-committee composed of the heads of the delegations of the five powers represented on the Committee on Limitation of Armament held a meeting this afternoon, Wednesday, November 23, at 5 p. m., for the purpose of considering the order of procedure in connection with new agencies of warfare and of rules for the conduct of war. The sub-committee decided to create three boards of experts, each member of the sub-committee to nominate the members of these boards, as follows:

1. With respect to aircraft, their quantity, character and use.

2. With respect to poison gases.

3. With respect to appropriate rules for the conduct of war.

The experts are to conduct their inquiries under the direct supervision of the sub-committee composed of the heads of the five delegations. As each subject is prepared for the discussion of the full committee, it will be reported to it.

Mr. Briand took leave of his colleagues, expressing his regret at being obliged to depart. The other members of the sub-committee expressed their regret that he was obliged to leave them and their appreciation of the great part he had taken in the proceedings.

The committee then adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

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#23

CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT.

For the Press. November 23rd, 1921.

The Committee on the subject of the Limitation of Armament met at the Pan-American Building at 10:30 this morning.. All the members were present except Baron Shidehara and Signor Meda. After a general discussion of the subjects relating to land armament and new agencies of warfare, these were referred to the sub-committee consisting of the heads of the Delegations with instructions XXXX to bring in an order of procedure with regard to these subjects and with power to appoint sub-committees to deal with the questions relating to poison gas, aircraft, and rules of international law.

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#34

December 12, 1921.
1 p. m.

Meeting #3. Committee on the Limitation of Armament.

(C. J. reports no press communiqué)

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#15

FOR THE PRESS: December 15, 1921.

Issued by the Chinese and Japanese delegations.

Further progress was made in the thirteenth meeting of the Chinese and Japanese delegates relative to the question of Shantung in their discussion about the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway. The meeting was adjourned at 6 p.m. until 2.30 tomorrow afternoon.

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#36

FOR THE PRESS: December 15, 1921.

Issued by the Chinese and Japanese delegations.

Further progress was made in the thirteenth meeting of the Chinese and Japanese delegates relative to the question of Shantung in their discussion about the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway. The meeting was adjourned at 6 p.m. until 2.30 tomorrow afternoon.

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#37

FOR THE PRESS: December 16, 1921.

Issued by the Chinese and the Japanese Delegations.

The fourteenth meeting of the Chinese and Japanese delegates relative to the question of Shantung was held in the Pan American Union Building this afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. The discussion on the question of Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway was continued. The meeting adjourned at 5 o'clock until 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

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FOR THE PRESS: December 17, 1921.

Issued by the Chinese and the Japanese Delegations.

The fifteenth meeting of the Chinese and Japanese delegates relative to the question of Shantung was held in the Pan American Union Building this afternoon at 3 o'clock. There was a further interchange of views on the question of the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway. The meeting adjourned at 5.30 until 3 o'clock Monday afternoon, December 19.

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FE-2
#39

FOR THE PRESS: December 19, 1921.

Issued by the Chinese and the Japanese Delegations.

The sixteenth meeting of the Chinese and Japanese delegates relative to the question of Shantung took place in the Governing Board Room in the Pan American Union Building this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The discussion centered around the proposal from the Japanese Delegation to have certain offices in the administration of the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway filled by Japanese nationals. The meeting adjourned at 5.30 p.m. until 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

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#410

FOR THE PRESS: December 7, 1921.

Issued by the Chinese and Japanese delegations.

The Chinese and Japanese Delegations met again this afternoon at 3.15 at the Pan American Union Building and discussed the question of restitution to China of the public properties in Tsingtao. Substantial progress had been made and the discussion will be continued at the next meeting at 3.15 tomorrow afternoon.

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FE-2
#41

FOR THE PRESS: December 10, 1921.

Issued by the Chinese and Japanese Delegations.

The ninth meeting of the Chinese and Japanese delegates relative to the question of Shantung took place in the Governing Board Room of the Pan American Union Building at 3.15 this afternoon. The question of salt fields and that of Kiaochow-Chinan railway were discussed. Considerable progress had been made towards an understanding on the part of the two delegations. The meeting adjourned until 3.15 p.m next Monday.

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#42

FOR THE PRESS: December 12, 1921.

Issued by the Chinese and Japanese Delegations.

The tenth meeting of the Chinese and Japanese delegates relative to the question of Shantung took place in the Governing Board Room of the Pan American Union Building. The question of Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway was discussed. The meeting adjourned at 5.15 p.m. until 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

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FE-2
#43

FOR THE PRESS: December 13, 1921.

Issued by the Chinese and Japanese Delegations.

The eleventh meeting of the Chinese and Japanese delegates relative to the question of Shantung took place in the Governing Board Room of the Pan American Union Building. The discussion of the question of the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway was continued. The meeting adjourned at 5.50 p.m. until 3.15 tomorrow afternoon.

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FE-2
#44

FOR THE PRESS: December 14, 1921.

Issued by the Chinese and Japanese Delegations.

The twelfth meeting of the Japanese and Chinese delegates relative to the question of Shantung was held at 3.15 this afternoon in the Governing Board Room of the Pan American Union Building. The discuession on the question of Tsingtao Tsinan Railway was continued and they have approached an understanding on several features of this question. The meeting adjourned at 5.30 this afternoon until 3.15 tomorrow afternoon.

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Mr. MacMurray.

#45

CONFERENCE ON LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS: December 14, 1921.

The Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions met this morning, December 14, at eleven o'clock. The Committee took up the question of "spheres of influence" and special interests in China and the Chairman stated that in view of the situation with regard to the matter of naval armament it seemed advisable to give an opportunity for necessary conversations and discussions and also for meetings of the Sub-Committee on Naval Armament in order that an agreement on this subject should be reached at the earliest possible moment. It was also a fact that at this time the Chinese and Japanese delegations were concerned with the Shantung Conversations and in order that the greatest progress should be made in the Conference the Chairman took the liberty of suggesting that the General Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions should have a short session this morning and then should take a recess subject to the call of the Chair. This suggestion was unanimously approved.

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FOR THE PRESS: X-JX 1974.5 .Z9 December 12, 1921. 346

The Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions met this morning, December 12, 1921, at 11 o'clock in the Pan American Building. All the delegates were present except Baron Shidehara, Signor Ricci and Sir Robert Borden. Mr. Everwijn took his seat as a delegate in the place of Dr. Loresco who had left for home.

The Committee adopted the resolution on Chinese Post Offices as follows:

RESOLUTION

A. Recognizing the justice of the desire expressed by the Chinese Government to secure the abolition of foreign postal agencies in China, save or except in leased territories or as otherwise specifically provided by treaty, it is resolved:

(1) The four Powers having such postal agencies agree to their abandonment subject to the following conditions:
   (a) That an efficient Chinese postal service is maintained;
   (b) That an assurance is given by the Chinese Government that they contemplate no change in the present postal administration so far as the status of the foreign Co-Director General is concerned.

(2) To enable China and the Powers concerned to make the necessary dispositions, this arrangement shall come into force and effect not later than January 1st, 1923.

B. Pending the complete withdrawal of foreign postal agencies, the four Powers concerned severally undertake to afford full facilities to the Chinese customs authorities to examine in those agencies all postal matter (excepting ordinary letters, whether registered or not, which upon external examination appear plainly to contain only written matter) passing through them, with a view to ascertaining whether they contain articles which are dutiable or contraband or which otherwise contravene the customs regulations or laws of China.

Senator Lodge read the following letter:

JAPANESE DELEGATION, Washington, December 9, 1921.

Dear Sir:

With regard to the proposed abolition of foreign postal agencies, I am happy to inform you that my Government have no objection to the initiation of the arrangement as from the date in the draft Resolution, that is, not later than January 1, 1923.

In announcing this agreement of my Government, I am instructed to state before the Committee their desire concerning the maintenance of efficient Chinese Postal Service substantially to the following effect: -

"Taking into account the fact that the proposed change in the postal regime in China cannot fail practically to affect the Japanese to a much greater extent than any other nationals, the Japanese Government wish to place on record their desire that a suitable number of experienced Japanese postal officers be engaged by China in the interest of the efficiency of the Chinese postal administration. The reasonableness of this desire will readily be appreciated, when it is considered that the Powers concerned have recognized the need of effective foreign assistance in the Chinese postal administration, and that no less than 70 British subjects and 20 Frenchmen are in that service, while only two Japanese experts are employed in it."

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) K. Hanihara.

Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge, Chairman, Committee for Foreign Post Offices in China.

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#47

Mr. MacMurray.

CONFERENCE ON LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS: December 8, 1921.

The Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions met this morning, December 8, 1921, at the Pan-American Building at eleven o'clock. All the delegates were present with the exception of Mr. Underwood, Mr. Ricci, Mr. Shidehara and Dr. Moresco.

Discussing the Third Chinese Proposal,

CONFERENCE ON LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

Mr. MacMurray.

FOR THE PRESS: 3 December 7, 1921. #48

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The Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions met at eleven o'clock this morning, December 7, in the Pan American Building. All of the delegates were present except Ambassador Shidehara and Senator Underwood. The following report of the sub-committee on Draft in regard to radio stations in China was submitted.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON DRAFTING begs to report the following resolution regarding radio stations in China.

The Representatives of the Powers hereinafter named participating in the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions in the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments -- to wit: The United States of America, Belgium, The British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands and Portugal

Have resolved

1. That all radio stations in China whether maintained under the provisions of the international protocol of September 7, 1901, or in fact maintained in the grounds of any of the foreign legations in China, shall be limited in their use to sending and receiving government messages and shall not receive or send commercial or personal or unofficial messages, including press matter: Provided, however, that in case all other telegraphic communication is interrupted, then, upon official notification accompanied by proof of such interruption to the Chinese Ministry of Communications, such stations may afford temporary facilities for commercial, personal or unofficial messages, including press matter, until the Chinese Government has given notice of the termination of the interruption.

2. All radio stations operated within the territory of China by a foreign government or the citizens or subjects thereof under treaties or concessions of the Government of China, shall limit the messages sent and received by the terms of the treaties or concessions under which the respective stations are maintained.

3. In case there be any radio station maintained in the territory of China by a foreign government or citizens or subjects thereof without the authority of the Chinese Government, such station and all the plant, apparatus and material thereof shall be transferred to and taken over by the Government of China, to be operated under the direction of the Chinese Ministry of Communications upon fair and full compensation to the owners for the value of the installation, as soon as the Chinese Ministry of Communications is prepared to operate the same effectively for the general public benefit.

4. If any questions shall arise as to the radio stations in leased territories, in the South Manchuria Railway Zone or in the French Concession at Shanghai, they shall be regarded as matters for discussion between the Chinese Government and the Government concerned.

5. The owners or managers of all radio stations maintained in the territory of China by foreign powers or citizens or subjects thereof shall confer with the Chinese Ministry of Communications for the purpose of seeking a common arrangement to avoid interference in the use of wave lengths by wireless stations in China, subject to such general arrangements as may be made by an international conference convened for the revision of the rules established by the International Radio Telegraph Convention signed at London July 5, 1912.

#49

Mr. MacMurray.

CONFERENCE ON LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS: AMENDED COPY. 3 1 50. 3 December 7, 1921.

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The Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions met at eleven o'clock this morning, December 7, in the Pan American Building. All of the delegates were present except Ambassador Shidehara and Senator Underwood. The following report of the sub-committee on Draft in regard to radio stations in China was submitted.

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2. All radio stations operated within the territory of China by a foreign government or the citizens or subjects thereof under treaties or concessions of the Government of China, shall limit the messages sent and received by the terms of the treaties or concessions under which the respective stations are maintained.

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FOR THE PRESS: December 20, 1921. 150

Issued by the Chinese and Japanese Delegations.

At the seventeenth meeting of the Chinese and Japanese Delegates relative to the question of Shantung, held at the Pan American Union Building at 3 p.m. today, the two delegations discussed the question of the plan of payment in cash of China's liabilities regarding the Shantung Railway properties and also an alternative plan of the payment in Chinese Treasury Notes, having special reference to the question of the appointment by China of Japanese experts in the service of the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway as proposed by the Japanese Delegation. These questions involving points on which it was found necessary for the Japanese Delegation to consult with its home government, the meeting adjourned at 6.30 p.m. pending receipt of instructions by the Japanese Delegation from Tokio.

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CONFERENCE ON LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

Mr. MacMurray.

#57

FOR THE PRESS:

November 29, 1921.

The Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions met in the Pan-American Building, Washington, D. C., Tuesday morning, November 29, 1921, at 11 o'clock.

All of the delegates were present except Sir Robert Borden, Ambassador Ricci, Signor Meda, and Ambassador Shidehara.

Senator Lodge whose report on behalf of the Sub-Committee on Foreign Post Offices in China was accepted yesterday, today presented resolutions of the Sub-Committee on Extra-territorial Rights in China, which were unanimously adopted by the Committee as follows:

RESOLUTION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE AND REPORT UPON EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN CHINA.

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The representatives of the Powers hereinafter named, participating in the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions in the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, -- to wit, the United States of America, Belgium, the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Portugal, --

Having taken note of the fact that in the Treaty between Great Britain and China dated September 5, 1902, in the Treaty between the United States of America and China dated October 8, 1903, and in the Treaty between Japan and China dated October 8, 1903, these several Powers have agreed to give every assistance towards the attainment by the Chinese Government of its expressed desire to reform its judicial system and to bring it into accord with that of Western nations, and have declared that they are also "prepared to relinquish extraterritorial rights when satisfied that the state of the Chinese laws, the arrangements for their administration, and other considerations warrant" them in so doing;

Being sympathetically disposed towards furthering in this regard the aspiration to which the Chinese Delegation gave expression on November 16, 1921, to the effect that "immediately, or as soon as circumstances will permit, existing limitations upon China's political, jurisdictional and administrative freedom of action are to be removed";

Considering that any determination in regard to such action as might be appropriate to this end must depend upon the ascertainment and appreciation of complicated states of fact in regard to the laws and the judicial system and the methods of judicial administration of China, which this Conference is not in a position to determine;

Have resolved

That the Governments of the Powers above named shall establish a Commission (to which each of such Governments shall appoint one member) to inquire into the present practice of extraterritorial jurisdiction in

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Mr. MacMurray.
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CONFERENCE ON LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS: November 30, 1921.

The Committee on Far Eastern and Pacific affairs met this morning, November 30, 1921, in the Pan-American Building, Washington, D. C., at 11 o'clock.

All the delegates were present except Ambassador Shidehara and Signor Meda.

Mr. Hanihara for the Japanese delegation presented the following statements:

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE IN REGARD TO THE FOREIGN GARRISONS IN CHINA.

The Japanese Delegation wishes to explain, as succinctly as possible, why and how the Japanese garrisons in various parts of China have come to be stationed there. At the outset, however, I desire to disclaim most emphatically that Japan has ever entertained any aggressive purposes or any desire to encroach illegimately upon Chinese sovereignty in sending or maintaining these garrisons in China.

(1) Japanese railway guards are actually maintained along the South Manchuria Railway and theShantung Railway.

With regard to the Shantung Railway guards, Japan believes that she has on more than one occasion made her position sufficiently clear. She has declared and now reaffirms her intention of withdrawing such guards as soon as China shall have notified her that Chinese police force has been duly organized and is ready to take over the charge of the railway protection.

The maintenance of troops along the South Manchuria Railway stands on a different footing. This is conceded and recognized by China under the Treaty of Peking of 1905. (Additional Agreement, Art. II). It is a measure of absolute necessity under the existing state of affairs in Manchuria, - a region which has been made notorious by the activity of mounted bandits. Even in the presence of Japanese troops, those bandits have made repeated attempts to raid the railway zone. In a large number of cases they have cut telegraph lines and committed other acts of ravage. Their lawless activity on an extended scale has, however, been effectively checked by Japanese railway guards, and general security has been maintained for civilian residents in and around the railway zone. The efficiency of such guards will be made all the more significant by a comparison of the conditions prevailing in the railway zone with those prevailing in the districts remote from the railway. The withdrawal of railway guards from the zone of the South Manchuria Railway will no doubt leave those districts at the mercy of bandits, and the same conditions of unrest will there prevail as in remote corners of Manchuria. In such a situation it is not possible for Japan to forego the right, or rather the duty, of maintaining railway guards in Manchuria, whose presence is duly recognized by treaty.

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Mr. MacMurray.
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CONFERENCE ON LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS: December 2, 1921.

The Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions met this morning, December 2, 1921, in the Pan-American Building, at 11 o'clock.

The matter of forsign troops in China was again taken up and there was a general discussion of this subject. It was then referred to the permanent sub-committee on draft, with instructions to bring in their recommendations to the Committee. This sub-committee will meet at three o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

The Committee then adjourned to meet tomorrow, December 3, at 11 o'clock a.m.

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Mr. MacMurray.
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CONFERENCE ON LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT.

December 3rd, 1921.

FOR THE PRESS:

The Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions met this morning, December 3rd, at 11 o'clock in the Pan-American Building. All the Delegates were present except Ambassador Shidehara and Baron Kato.

The Committee discussed the question of leased areas in China.

Mr. Koo stated that the existence of the leased territories in China was due in the original instance to the aggressions of Germany whose forcible occupation of part of Shantung province constrained the Chinese Government to grant a lease for ninety-nine years of the Bay of Kiaochow in the Shantung province on March 6, 1898. This was closely followed by a demand on the part of Russia for the lease of the Liaotung Peninsula, in which are found the ports of Port Arthur and Dalny, along with the demand for the right of building a railway to be guarded by Russian soldiers traversing the Manchurian Province from Port Arthur and Dalny to join the Trans-Siberian Railway and Valdivostok. This was later the cause of the Russo-Japanese war which resulted in 1905 in the transfer of those territories to Japan with the consent of China. Following the lease of Kiaochow Bay to Germany and that of Port Arthur and Dalny to Russia, France obtained from China on April 22, 1898, the lease of Kwangchouwan on the coast of Kwangtung Province for 99 years and Great Britain the lease, also for 99 years, of an extension of Kowloon and the adjoining territory and waters close to Hong Kong on June 9, 1898, and the lease "for so long a period as Port Arthur should remain in the occupation of Russia" of the port of Weihaiwei on the coast of Shantung on July 1, 1898. Both Great Britain and France based their claims for the leases on the ground of the necessity of preserving the balance of power in the Far East.

If he might be permitted to go into the history of the question, he might add that while the measures and extent of control by the lessee powers over the leased territories vary in different cases, the leases themselves are all limited to a fixed period of years, expressly or impliedly; they are not transferable to a third power without the consent of China. Though the exercise of administrative rights over the territories leased is relinquished by China to the lessee power during the period of the lease, the

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FOR THE PRESS: December 5, 1921.

Statement issued by the Chinese and Japanese delegations.

The Chinese and the Japanese delegates met at 3.30 this afternoon at the Pan American Building. Mr. Hanihara made the following declaration: "Japan will renounce all preferential rights with regard to foreign assistance in persons, capital, and material, stipulated in the Sino German treaty of March 6, 1898." The question of the maritime customs of Tsingtao was then discussed. After an interchange of views, they have decided that the said customs will be made an integral part of the Chinese Maritime Customs with the understanding first, that the Chinese government will make a recommendation to the Inspector General of the Chinese Maritime Customs with a view to permitting the Japanese traders at Tsingtao to communicate with the said customs in the Japanese language; second, the Chinese Government will make a recommendation to the Inspector General of the Chinese Maritime Customs that in the selection of a suitable staff for the Tsingtao customs, consideration be given within the limits of its established service regulations to the divers needs of the trade of Tsingtao. With these two understandings the Japanese delegates waived all of the privileges formerly enjoyed by the Germans in relation to the maritime customs at Tsingtao. The provisional agreement between Japan and China relative to the maritime customs office of Tsingtao on August 6, 1915, will be automatically abrogated when the above-mentioned decision comes into effect.

The meeting adjourned to meet at three o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

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CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

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FOR THE PRESS: December 28, 1921.

The sixth joint session of the Committee on Limitation of Armament and the Sub-Committee on Naval Limitation was held in the Pan American Building this morning, December 28, 1921, at 11 a.m.

Continuing the discussion in regard to the limitation of submarine tonnage, MR. SARRAUT said:

"At the last meeting of the Committee and as the outcome of the examination of the submarine question, a proposal was made to fix for each of the nations represented in the Conference the submarine tonnage that they might possess. Instead of the 90,000 tons required by France, it was proposed that this tonnage should be limited as far as she is concerned, to 31,500 tons.

"Confronted by such a considerable reduction of the figures which had been given as the minimum of what France considered necessary for herself in future, the French delegation was obliged to refer the matter to its Government.

"At a meeting of the Cabinet and of the Supreme Council of National Defense the situation was examined and discussed with the most earnest desire to do whatever would seem possible to further the aim of the Conference and assist in reaching results.

"This deliberate intention has been carried out in the resolution passed at the meeting as regards capital ships.

"As a token of the good will of France, it has been resolved to accept the reduction to 175,000 tons of her tonnage of capital ships, although it seems nearly impossible with such reduced tonnage to constitute a naval force composed of ships such as those which it is contemplated to build, and one normally organized, according to the tactical principles in force in every fleet.

"The conditions of application of the agreement as regards capital ships will be easy of settlement by taking into account such qualifications as it may be useful to introduce in carrying out the naval holiday through the liberty of laying down, beginning in 1927, ships intended to replace, within the limits of the admitted tonnage, French ships as they reach their 20th year of existence.

"It will be likewise easy to settle the question still outstanding of the duration of the agreement as to limitation of capital ship tonnage.

"After examining, on the other hand, the composition of the forces needed by France in auxiliary craft and submarines, which are specially intended for the protection of the territory and its communications, the Cabinet and the Supreme Council of National Defense, have reached the conclusion that it is impossible to accept a limitation below that of 330,000 tons for auxiliary craft and 90,000 tons for submarines, without imperiling the vital interests of the country and its colonies and the safety of their naval life.

"The French Delegation has been instructed to consent to no concession on the above figures.

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CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS. December 29, 1921. (1)

The eighth joint meeting of the Committee on the Limitation of Armament and the Sub-Committee on Naval Limitation, was held this morning, December 29th, 1921, at 11:00 o'clock in the Pan American Building. The Chairman (Mr. Hughes) opened the meeting by saying that if there were no objections, the Committee would take up the Resolutions proposed and read yesterday by Mr. Root relative to the action of submarines in warfare. It seemed best to take the Articles up separately. The first Article related to rules deemed an established part of international law. It summarized in a clear concise manner the existing rules governing the action of belligerent ships of war in relation to merchant craft and stated the unequivocal position that belligerent submarines were not exempt from these rules. He then invited discussion.

MR. BALFOUR said that, as he understood the question which Mr. Hughes had put, it referred to the first of Mr. Root's propositions which, as Mr. Hughes had said, purported to be a statement in clear and explicit language of the existing rules of war and their application to submarines. So far as he personally was concerned, he agreed that such a statement should be made. He was not lawyer enough to say whether the existing rules were correctly summarized, and on this he would have to consult his own legal advisers. Provided, however, that the resolution did really embody the existing rules of war he thought it most desirable that these rules should be reaffirmed in their relation to submarine warfare. Perhaps on this matter he ought only to speak for himself. He personally held the view that a formal and authoritative statement that submarines had no licence to break the rules by which other ships of war were bound would do nothing but good.

ADMIRAL DE BON said:

"I share wholly the views expressed by Mr. Balfour. The French Delegation has repeatedly had occasion to condemn the practices followed by the German submarines during the last war.

"We are then thoroughly imbued with the high humanitarian motives which have dictated the resolutions presented by Mr. Root to which we give in principle our general adhesion. But we have no jurist in our delegation and we recognize that certain of these resolutions have a bearing on the complicated rules of international law.

"We can then hardly do otherwise than to subscribe to the spirit of these resolutions and to repeat that the submarine should of necessity be bound by the rules of international law. But as this law is of a very special nature it seems to us that the most practical solution would be to refer the consideration of the text submitted by Mr. Root to a committee of jurists which would advise us as to its opinion in regard to the wording to be adopted."

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CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT.

December 28th, 1921.

FOR THE PRESS:

The seventh joint meeting of the Committee on Limitation of Armament and the Sub-Committee on Naval Limitation was held this afternoon, December 28th, at three-thirty o'clock. The Chairman, Mr. Hughes, said that the meeting was ready to proceed with the resolution as amended by Lord Lee as follows:

"No ship of war other than a capital ship or aircraft carrier hereafter built shall exceed a total tonnage displacement of ten thousand tons, and no gun shall be carried by any such ship other than a capital ship with a calibre in excess of eight inches".

VICE ADMIRAL ACTON SAID: "We very well understand the spirit which underlies and the aim towards which the American proposal tends. A tonnage limit for ships other than capital ships must be fixed and the conditions of armament must be defined. We can from now on accept the caliber of 8 inches. As regards the tonnage of auxiliary craft, we have telegraphed to our Government and are awaiting instructions".

MR. HANIHARA said that as far as the Japanese Delegation was concerned there was no essential objection to the adoption of the proposed resolution, particularly as to the limitation of the calibre of guns to be carried by light cruisers. He did not wish to delay matters but Admiral Baron Kato expected to be present at the next meeting of the Committee and he would greatly prefer it if formal action could be postponed until then.

THE CHAIRMAN said that with the Committee's permission the discussion of this resolution would be postponed until the next meeting. He understood the present state of mind of the committee to be that there was no objection so far as the calibre of the guns was concerned but that certain observations, but no decided objections, had been made concerning tonnage. Definitive discussion of that matter would therefore be postponed and the committee would then necessarily come to the subject of aircraft carriers. Before leaving the question of the submarine, however, he suggested that the committee return to the consideration of the appropriate action to be expressed by the Powers concerned as regards the illegal use of submarines. As the committee was aware, it had been suggested that a resolution be proposed dealing with the present rules of law obligatory on submarines and with respect to the improvement and amendment of existing laws. He said he would ask Mr. Root to

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CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS: December 30, 1921.

The Tenth Joint Meeting of the Committee on Limitation of Armaments and the Sub-Committee on Naval Limitation was held this morning, December 30, 1921, at eleven o'clock, in the Pan American Union Building.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hughes) said that the Committee had under consideration the second resolution which had been proposed, and which had for its object the elimination of the submarine as a commerce destroyer. There were two phases of the resolution under the amendment porposed by Mr. Balfour: the one was the proposition to amend the existing rules of war so as to provide that submarines should not be permitted to act as commerce destroyers, and the other was that the five governments here represented should not only recommend the adoption of the new rules to which he had referred, but should at once agree among themselves that they would observe such rules.

The Chairman asked whether the Committee desired time to continue the discussion of this proposition.

MR. SCHANZER said:

"I do not wish in any way to oppose the continuation of the discussion on the second resolution proposed by Mr. Root, but as I said yesterday, we have had to communicate with our Government. Its instructions have not yet been received. Of course, I wish to make it plain that the Italian Delegation has no objection tothe continuation of the debate if the other delegates so wish."

Mr. Sarraut had no objection to the discussion proceeding, but wished to remark that as yet he had been unable to receive instructions from his Government. It would be an unprofitable discussion he thought without these instructions which he hoped to receive today or at the latest tomorrow.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that it would certainly be desirable that the discussion should be continued at a time when the French and Italian Delegates were in a position to state with definiteness the attitude of their governments in regard to the subjects presented for discussion and he was sure that the members of the Committee had no desire in any way to proceed with the discussion at such time or in such manner as would seem to make it necessary to have questions presented and debated which their colleagues were not really in a position to discuss. But, of course, if there were any views which any of the Delegates desired to present, there was opportunity to do so.

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CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT.

December 29th, 1921.

FOR THE PRESS:

The Ninth Joint Meeting of the Committee on the Limitation of Armament and the Sub-Committee (12 4) on Naval Limitation was held this afternoon, December 29th, 1921, at 3:30 o'clock.

The Chairman (Mr. Hughes) said that the Committee had before it the first resolution in regard to submarines.

Mr. Root said that he wished to make a few remarks following Sir John Salmond's remarks of this morning. He was in full agreement with his suggestion, and he had no idea of asking the adoption without the critical examination which carried with it the result of such examination. Mr. Root believed that the Resolutions should go through the process sometimes described by parliamentarians as "perfection by amendment". Sir John Salmond had made a valuable suggestion which, embodied in a few words, could result in the improvement and clarification of the Resolutions. It was this kind of thing which ought to be done and which he hoped would be done, whether it was done here by the members of the Committee, speaking upon advice and experience of the experts, or by a Drafting Committee of experts was of little consequence. The great question was whether the Committee would make such a declaration as this. In any case the process of destructive and constructive criticism should be gone through.

Mr. Balfour said that, as he understood Mr. Root's proposal, it was, in British Parliamentary language, to proceed to the Second Reading of the Resolutions and then to send them to Committee. This phraseology he understood was not used in this country and he did not know how far it was employed in the Parliaments of the other States represented at this Conference. Nevertheless, it clearly expressed what Mr. Root proposed: that is to say, to put on record the agreement to the principle of the Resolutions and then to proceed to discuss them in detail. It was an admirable method and was, he belived, the only way to escape from

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CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT.

FOR THE PRESS.

December 30, 1921.

The Eleventh Joint Meeting of the Committee on the Limitation of Armament and the Sub-Committee on Naval Limitation was held this afternoon, December 30th, 1921, at 3:00 o'clock, in the Pan-American Building.

THE CHAIRMAN (MR. HUGHES) said that he assumed that the next subject to be brought before the Committee for discussion was the proposal with regard to the total tonnage of airplane carriers which each of the Powers should have as a maximum under the proposed agreement. This was Item 23 of the proposal circulated at the opening of the Conference on behalf of the American Government. It was proposed that the total tonnage of airplane carriers allowed each Power should be as follows:

United States.....80,000 tons
Great Britain.....80,000 tons
Japan.....48,000 tons

"Provided, however, that no Power party to this agreement whose total tonnage in airplane carriers on November 11, 1921, exceeds the prescribed tonnage shall be required to scrap such excess tonnage until replacements begin, at which time the total tonnage of airplane carriers for each nation shall be reduced to the prescribed allowance as herein stated."

"24. (a) All airplane carriers whose keels have been laid down by November 11, 1921, may be carried to completion.

"(b) No new airplane carrier tonnage except replacement tonnage as provided herein shall be laid down during the period of this agreement; provided, however, that such nations as have not reached the airplane carrier tonnage hereinbefore stated may construct tonnage up to the limit of their allowance."

"25. Airplane carriers shall be scrapped in accordance with methods to be agreed upon."

And there was supplement to those proposals the additional proposal as follows:

"No airplane carrier shall be laid down during the term of this agreement whose tonnage displacement is in excess of 27,000 tons, and no gun shall be carried by any such ship other than capital ship with a calibre in excess of 8 inches."

THE CHAIRMAN said that he ought to add that the allowance to the United States, Great Britain and Japan, as stated in Item 23 of the proposal, was based on the ratio which had been proposed with respect to capital ships of 5-5-3, and, if the same ratios were provided with respect to France and Italy, as would be furnished by the relation of the capital ship tonnage agreed upon, of course the figures would correspond accordingly.

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Mr. MacMurray.
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CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT.

For the Press. December 17th, 1921.

The Sub-Committee on Naval Limitation met this morning, December 17th, at eleven o'clock in the Pan American Building and after a general discussion adjourned to meet next Monday morning, December 19th, (changed to 20th) at eleven o'clock.

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Mr. MacMurray.
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CONFERENCE ON LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS: December 22, 1921.

A joint meeting of the Committee on Limitation of Armament and of the Sub-Committee on Limitation of Naval Armament was held this morning, December 22, 1921, in the Pan American Building. The Chairman explained to the Committee what had taken place in the Sub-Committee on Naval Limitation and a general discussion followed. The meeting adjourned until three o'clock this afternoon.

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CONFERENCE ON LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

Mr. MacMurray.

#64

FOR THE PRESS:

December 20, 1921.

The adjourned meeting of the Sub-Committee on Naval Limitation took place this morning, December 20, at eleven o'clock in the Pan American Building. The Chairman read the following communications that had passed between him and Monsieur Briand:

"December 16, 1921.

"My dear M. Briand:

In view of your distinguished service at the Conference on Limitation of Armament and of my responsibilities as Chairman of the Conference, I venture to address to you this personal word. I am happy to say that the conversations between the United States, Great Britain and Japan as to the proposal which I made on behalf of the American Government at the opening of the Conference with respect to capital ships, have resulted in a provisional agreement. Great Britain and Japan have accepted the naval ratio as proposed and the reduction of capital ships with such modifications as do not seriously affect the principle involved. Japan keeps the MUTSU and scraps the SETTSU. The United States finishes two ships, -- the COLORADO and the WASHINGTON, now about 90 per cent. completed, and scraps the NORTH DAKOTA and DELAWARE. Great Britain will build two new ships and scrap four, to wit: the ERIN, KING GEORGE V, CENTURION and AJAX. The result is that the United States still scraps 30 ships, that is, 13 of the ships under construction, and 17 instead of 15 of the older ships, leaving the number of ships the same as under the original proposal, with a tonnage of 525,000 tons instead of 500,000 tons. Thus the United States scraps 322,000 tons of her ships (exclusive of pre-dreadnaughts). Great Britain and Japan scrap to an equivalent extent. Japan retains the same number of ships as proposed and scraps 17 as proposed, her new tonnage being 313,300 instead of about 300,000.

Great Britain scraps 22,600 tons more than originally proposed, leaving her tonnage 582,000 instead of 604,400, her excess being allowed in view of the age of her existing ships. The new limits are very little different from those proposed, being 525,000 tons for the United States and Great Britain, and 315,000 tons for Japan. The naval holiday as to capital ships is agreed upon except for the construction of the ships abovementioned. In short, under the original American proposal there were to be scrapped by the three Powers 66 capital fighting ships, built and building, with a total tonnage (taking ships laid down as completed) of 1,878,000 tons. Under the present arrangement, on the same basis of calculation, there are to be scrapped 68 capital fighting ships, with a tonnage of 1,861,000 tons.

You will thus observe that there has been simply a slight readjustment in the three navies with respect to the ships retained, but that the sacrifices proposed by the American Government have substantially been made and the principle as laid down is being carried out so far as these three Powers are concerned.

The agreement, however, as to the number of ships to be retained by them is dependent upon an appropriate agreement with France and Italy with respect to their capital ships. Italy is desirous to reduce her capital ships, because of the obvious requirements of her economic life, to the lowest possible basis and there will be not the slightest difficulty in making an agreement with Italy if we can reach a suitable understanding with France.

You will observe the attitude of France will determine the success or failure of these efforts to reduce the heavy burden of naval armament.

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Mr. MacMurray.

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CONFERENCE ON LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS: December 22, 1921.

The second joint meeting of the Committee on Limitation of Armament and the Sub-Committee on the Limitation of Naval Armament took place this afternoon, December 22, 1921, at three o'clock in the Pan American Building.

Lord Lee said that, as he understood it, the present position was one of agreement between the five Powers in regard to the ratio of capital ships, but that all the Powers were equally uncommitted on the subject of submarines, small craft and auxiliaries. Hence he agreed with Admiral De Bon that it was justifiable to begin by clearing up the question of principle as to the future of submarines. To the British Empire the question of submarines was one of transcendant importance. He therefore regretted that any difference of opinion should have arisen on the subject and that submarines should have become the only question on which the British Delegation was out of sympathy with the American proposals, and, perhaps, also with the views of France and other Powers. He felt, therefore, that it was incumbent upon him to explain and justify British opinion. He wished to present as few figures as possible, but he felt it was necessary to mention the following as the basis of his statement. The figures as regards submarines were as follows: --

	EXISTING TONNAGE	THE AMERICAN PROPOSALS.	AMOUNT OF NEW BUILDING PERMITTED UNDER THE AMERICAN PROPOSALS.
The United States of America	83,500	90,000	6,500
Great Britain	80,500	90,000	9,500
Japan	32,200	54,000	21,800
France	28,360	in proportion	in proportion
Italy	18,250	in proportion	in proportion

He felt bound to say that it seemed to him very strange to put before a Conference on the Limitation of Naval Armaments proposals designed to foster and increase the type of war vessels which, according to the British view, was open to more objection than surface capital ships. Moreover, it would be a certain consequence, if submarines were retained, that the Powers which possessed large mercantile marines would be compelled to increase the numbers of their anti-submarine craft. This would give but little relief to the overburdened taxpayer, and would provide scant comfort to those who wished to abolish war and to make it less inhumane.

The view of the British Government and the British Empire Delegation was that what was required was not merely restrictions on submarines, but their total and final abolition. In explaining the position he wished to make clear that the British Delegation had no unworthy or selfish motives. He would first like to reply in advance, since this might be his only opportunity of doing so, to the arguments of the friends of the submarine. He understood their first contention to be that the submarine was the legitimate weapon of the weaker Powers, and was an effective and economical means of defence for an extensive coastline and for maritime communications. Both these standpoints could be contested on technical grounds, and, as he would show, were clearly disproved by recent history. If some weak country possessed an exposed coastline, it would of course desire to defend it against bombardment, or the disembarkation of a military force.

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Mr. MacMurray.

#66

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS. December 23, 1921.

France.

The letter which was sent by Mr. Hughes to M. Briand, in acknowledgment of the receipt of M. Briand's message of December 18th, which has already been published was made public today by the State Department, as follows:

"December 20, 1921.

"My dear M. Briand:

"M. Jusserand has handed me your message and I am highly gratified at your prompt response which again evinces your deep interest in our efforts to reduce the burden of naval armament. I trust that we may make still further progress until a satisfactory settlement is assured upon all points.

"Allow me again to express my most cordial appreciation of your cooperation and the assurance of my highest esteem.

(Signed) CHARLES E. HUGHES."

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Mr. MacMurray

#67

CONFERENCE ON LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT.

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For the Press:

The thirdjoint meeting of the Committee on Limitation of Armament and the sub-committee on Limitation of Naval Armament was held this afternoon, December 23, 1921, at 3 o'clock in the Pan-American building. (6 ±)

Admiral de Bon said that yesterday the Conference had entered upon the consideration of the question of abolishing submarines. It had listened to a remarkable statement and defense of the British point of view by Lord Lee of Fareham. The argument presented had been very complete and very logical and it may be said that it supported the view favoring abolition of the submarine with the most forcible arguments that could be brought to bear upon this side of the question.

Another consideration of this particularly remarkable and important question was read by Chairman Hughes and, even if he had not had the kindness to enlighten the Conference upon the distinguished personality of the members of the Advisory committee, the incontestable value of their arguments would have signalized their exceptional ability.

The conclusion of this dissertation was the reverse of the view advocated by the Honorable Lord Lee of Fareham and was in favor of the preservation of the submarine.

The two declarations that have been made had brought to light about all the arguments that could be advanced. Accordingly, it would seem as if the debate might almost be regarded as exhausted if there were not in the Committee certain differences of opinion regarding the various arguments which it would seem desirable to present to the Conference.

He asked permission to review them briefly before the Committee.

In the first place it had been denied that the submarine was really an efficient weapon, which was an essential consideration, since, if this was admitted, it was obvious that there would be almost no reason for building submarines.

The submarine, as a weapon against warships, could not be considered useless. If it was indeed true that the great fleet was able to remain at sea during several months in the midst of the submarines without any of its ships being hit, it should be remembered that France lost three battleships and five cruisers and had several other ships

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Mr. MacMurray.

#65

CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT.

FOR THE PRESS. December 30, 1921.

The Eleventh Joint Meeting of the Committee on the Limitation of Armament and the Sub-Committee on Naval Limitation was held this afternoon, December 30th, 1921, at 3:00 o'clock, in the Pan-American Building.

THE CHAIRMAN (MR. HUGHES) said that he assumed that the next subject to be brought before the Committee for discussion was the proposal with regard to the total tonnage of airplane carriers which each of the Powers should have as a maximum under the proposed agreement. This was Item 23 of the proposal circulated at the opening of the Conference on behalf of the American Government. It was proposed that the total tonnage of airplane carriers allowed each Power should be as follows:

United States.....80,000 tons
Great Britain.....80,000 tons
Japan.....48,000 tons

"Provided, however, that no Power party to this agreement whose total tonnage in airplane carriers on November 11, 1921, exceeds the prescribed tonnage shall be required to scrap such excess tonnage until replacements begin, at which time the total tonnage of airplane carriers for each nation shall be reduced to the prescribed allowance as herein stated."

"24. (a) All airplane carriers whose keels have been laid down by November 11, 1921, may be carried to completion.

"(b) No new airplane carrier tonnage except replacement tonnage as provided herein shall be laid down during the period of this agreement; provided, however, that such nations as have not reached the airplane carrier tonnage hereinbefore stated may construct tonnage up to the limit of their allowance."

"25. Airplane carriers shall be scrapped in accordance with methods to be agreed upon."

And there was supplement to those proposals the additional proposal as follows:

"No airplane carrier shall be laid down during the term of this agreement whose tonnage displacement is in excess of 27,000 tons, and no gun shall be carried by any such ship other than capital ship with a calibre in excess of 8 inches."

THE CHAIRMAN said that he ought to add that the allowance to the United States, Great Britain and Japan, as stated in Item 23 of the proposal, was based on the ratio which had been proposed with respect to capital ships of 5-5-3, and, if the same ratios were provided with respect to France and Italy, as would be furnished by the relation of the capital ship tonnage agreed upon, of course the figures would correspond accordingly.

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Mr. MacMurray.

#69

CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS: December 30, 1921.

The Tenth Joint Meeting of the Committee on Limitation of Armaments and the Sub-Committee on Naval Limitation was held this morning, December 30, 1921, at eleven o'clock, in the Pan American Union Building.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hughes) said that the Committee had under consideration the second resolution which had been proposed, and which had for its object the elimination of the submarine as a commerce destroyer. There were two phases of the resolution under the amendment porposed by Mr. Balfour: the one was the proposition to amend the existing rules of war so as to provide that submarines should not be permitted to act as commerce destroyers, and the other was that the five governments here represented should not only recommend the adoption of the new rules to which he had referred, but should at once agree among themselves that they would observe such rules.

The Chairman asked whether the Committee desired time to continue the discussion of this proposition.

MR. SCHANZER said:

"I do not wish in any way to oppose the continuation of the discussion on the second resolution proposed by Mr. Root, but as I said yesterday, we have had to communicate with our Government. Its instructions have not yet been received. Of course, I wish to make it plain that the Italian Delegation has no objection tothe continuation of the debate if the other delegates so wish."

Mr. Sarraut had no objection to the discussion proceeding but wished to remark that as yet he had been unable to receive instructions from his Government. It would be an unprofitable discussion he thought without these instructions which he hoped to receive today or at the latest tomorrow.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that it would certainly be desirable that the discussion should be continued at a time when the French and Italian Delegates were in a position to state with definiteness the attitude of their governments in regard to the subjects presented for discussion and he was sure that the members of the Committee had no desire in any way to proceed with the discussion at such time or in such manner as would seem to make it necessary to have questions presented and debated which their colleagues were not really in a position to discuss. But, of course, if there were any views which any of the Delegates desired to present, there was opportunity to do so.

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CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT. #70

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December 29th, 1921.

FOR THE PRESS:

The Ninth Joint Meeting of the Committee on the Limitation of Armament and the Sub-Committee on Naval Limitation (12th) was held this afternoon, December 29th, 1921, at 3:30 o'clock.

The Chairman (Mr. Hughes) said that the Committee had before it the first resolution in regard to submarines.

Mr. Root said that he wished to make a few remarks following Sir John Salmond's remarks of this morning. He was in full agreement with his suggestion, and he had no idea of asking the adoption without the critical examination which carried with it the result of such examination. Mr. Root believed that the Resolutions should go through the process sometimes described by parliamentarians as "perfection by amendment". Sir John Salmond had made a valuable suggestion which, embodied in a few words, could result in the improvement and clarification of the Resolutions. It was this kind of thing which ought to be done and which he hoped would be done, whether it was done here by the members of the Committee, speaking upon advice and experience of the experts, or by a Drafting Committee of experts was of little consequence. The great question was whether the Committee would make such a declaration as this. In any case the process of destructive and constructive criticism should be gone through.

Mr. Balfour said that, as he understood Mr. Root's proposal, it was, in British Parliamentary language, to proceed to the Second Reading of the Resolutions and then to send them to Committee. This phraseology he understood was not used in this country and he did not know how far it was employed in the Parliaments of the other States represented at this Conference. Nevertheless, it clearly expressed what Mr. Root proposed: that is to say, to put on record the agreement to the principle of the Resolutions and then to proceed to discuss them in detail. It was an admirable method and was, he belived, the only way to escape from

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Mr. MacMurray.
#71

CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS. December 29, 1921. (1)

The eighth joint meeting of the Committee on the Limitation of Armament and the Sub-Committee on Naval Limitation, was held this morning, December 29th, 1921, at 11:00 o'clock in the Pan American Building. The Chairman (Mr. Hughes) opened the meeting by saying that if there were no objections, the Committee would take up the Resolutions proposed and read yesterday by Mr. Root relative to the action of submarines in warfare. It seemed best to take the Articles up separately. The first Article related to rules deemed an established part of international law. It summarized in a clear concise manner the existing rules governing the action of belligerent ships of war in relation to merchant craft and stated the unequivocal position that belligerent submarines were not exempt from these rules. He then invited discussion.

MR. BALFOUR said that, as he understood the question which Mr. Hughes had put, it referred to the first of Mr. Root's propositions which, as Mr. Hughes had said, purported to be a statement in clear and explicit language of the existing rules of war and their application to submarines. So far as he personally was concerned, he agreed that such a statement should be made. He was not lawyer enough to say whether the existing rules were correctly summarized, and on this he would have to consult his own legal advisers. Provided, however, that the resolution did really embody the existing rules of war he thought it most desirable that these rules should be reaffirmed in their relation to submarine warfare. Perhaps on this matter he ought only to speak for himself. He personally held the view that a formal and authoritative statement that submarines had no licence to break the rules by which other ships of war were bound would do nothing but good.

ADMIRAL DE BON said:

"I share wholly the views expressed by Mr. Balfour. The French Delegation has repeatedly had occasion to condemn the practices followed by the German submarines during the last war.

"We are then thoroughly imbued with the high humanitarian motives which have dictated the resolutions presented by Mr. Root to which we give in principle our general adhesion. But we have no jurist in our delegation and we recognize that certain of these resolutions have a bearing on the complicated rules of international law.

"We can then hardly do otherwise than to subscribe to the spirit of these resolutions and to repeat that the submarine should of necessity be bound by the rules of international law. But as this law is of a very special nature it seems to us that the most practical solution would be to refer the consideration of the text submitted by Mr. Root to a committee of jurists which would advise us as to its opinion in regard to the wording to be adopted."

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Mr. MacMurray.

#72

CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT.

December 28th, 1921.

FOR THE PRESS:

The seventh joint meeting of the Committee on Limitation of Armament and the Sub-Committee on Naval Limitation was held this afternoon, December 28th, at three-thirty o'clock. The Chairman, Mr. Hughes, said that the meeting was ready to proceed with the resolution as amended by Lord Lee as follows: (104)

"No ship of war other than a capital ship or aircraft carrier hereafter built shall exceed a total tonnage displacement of ten thousand tons, and no gun shall be carried by any such ship other than a capital ship with a calibre in excess of eight inches".

VICE ADMIRAL ACTON SAID: "We very well understand the spirit which underlies and the aim towards which the American proposal tends. A tonnage limit for ships other than capital ships must be fixed and the conditions of armament must be defined. We can from now on accept the caliber of 8 inches. As regards the tonnage of auxiliary craft, we have telegraphed to our Government and are awaiting instructions".

MR. HANIHARA said that as far as the Japanese Delegation was concerned there was no essential objection to the adoption of the proposed resolution, particularly as to the limitation of the calibre of guns to be carried by light cruisers. He did not wish to delay matters but Admiral Baron Kato expected to be present at the next meeting of the Committee and he woul greatly prefer it if formal action could be postponed until then.

THE CHAIRMAN said that with the Committee's permission the discussion of this resolution would be postponed until the next meeting. He understood the present state of mind of the committee to be that there was no objection so far as the calibre of the guns was concerned but that certain observations, but no decided objections, had been made concerning tonnage. Definitive discussion of that matter would therefore be postponed and the committee would then necessarily come to the subject of aircraft carriers. Before leaving the question of the submarine, however, he suggested that the committee return to the consideration of the appropriate action to be expressed by the Powers concerned as regards the illegal use of submarines. As the committee was aware, it had been suggested that a resolution be proposed dealing with the present rules of law obligatory on submarines and with respect to the improvement and amendment of existing laws. He said he would ask Mr. Root to

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Mr. MacMurray.

#77

CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS: December 28, 1921.

The sixth joint session of the Committee on Limitation of Armament and the Sub-Committee on Naval Limitation was held in the Pan American Building this morning, December 28, 1921, at 11 a.m.

Continuing the discussion in regard to the limitation of submarine tonnage, MR. SARRAUT said:

"At the last meeting of the Committee and as the outcome of the examination of the submarine question, a proposal was made to fix for each of the nations represented in the Conference the submarine tonnage that they might possess. Instead of the 90,000 tons required by France, it was proposed that this tonnage should be limited as far as she is concerned, to 31,500 tons.

"Confronted by such a considerable reduction of the figures which had been given as the minimum of what France considered necessary for herself in future, the French delegation was obliged to refer the matter to its Government.

"At a meeting of the Cabinet and of the Supreme Council of National Defense the situation was examined and discussed with the most earnest desire to do whatever would seem possible to further the aim of the Conference and assist in reaching results.

"This deliberate intention has been carried out in the resolution passed at the meeting as regards capital ships.

"As a token of the good will of France, it has been resolved to accept the reduction to 175,000 tons of her tonnage of capital ships, although it seems nearly impossible with such reduced tonnage to constitute a naval force composed of ships such as those which it is contemplated to build, and one normally organized, according to the tactical principles in force in every fleet.

"The conditions of application of the agreement as regards capital ships will be easy of settlement by taking into account such qualifications as it may be useful to introduce in carrying out the naval holiday through the liberty of laying down, beginning in 1927, ships intended to replace, within the limits of the admitted tonnage, French ships as they reach their 20th year of existence.

"It will be likewise easy to settle the question still outstanding of the duration of the agreement as to limitation of capital ship tonnage.

"After examining, on the other hand, the composition of the forces needed by France in auxiliary craft and submarines, which are specially intended for the protection of the territory and its communications, the Cabinet and the Supreme Council of National Defense, have reached the conclusion that it is impossible to accept a limitation below that of 330,000 tons for auxiliary craft and 90,000 tons for submarines, without imperiling the vital interests of the country and its colonies and the safety of their naval life.

"The French Delegation has been instructed to consent to no concession on the above figures.

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Mrs Washburn

CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS: December 24, 1921 (2)

The fifth joint meeting of the Committee on Limitation of Armament and the Sub-Committee on Naval Limitation was held in the Pan American Building this afternoon, December 24, 1921, at 3:30 o'clock. The discussion concerning the limitation of submarine tonnage was continued and Mr. Balfour accepted, on behalf of the British Empire, the American proposal that the maximum submarine tonnage for the American and British navies should be 60,000 tons.

SENATOR SCHANZER spoke as follows:

My colleagues are acquainted with the principles upon which, according to our opinion, the solution of the problem of naval armaments must be based. We have laid down these principles ever since the first meeting of this committee; they have been accepted by you and we could not depart from them even today.

These principles are the parity of the Italian fleet with all other large neighbouring fleet and the reduction of naval armaments to the quantity strictly necessary for a defensive naval policy.

The above principles have been applied in regard to capital ships; they must also be applied with regard to the other categories of naval armament.

May I venture to add that, in view of the entirely special conditions of Italy's maritime position, we could claim, without being accused of advancing excessive demands, an even greater proportion with regard to categories other than capital ships, such as submarines and light craft.

I appeal to the demonstrations which Mr. Balfour himself made yesterday in his eloquent speech, while referring to Italy's almost insular geographical situation by which she depends on the sea for the supply of her food and of the most indispensable of her raw materials, and whose coast extension exceeds by far that of all other countries in the Mediterranean.

It may be added that the conditions of our submarine flotilla are absolutely insufficient from a technical point of view.

Despite the limited field of operations in the Adriatic Sea and the proximity of the enemy's naval bases from our own (roughly 100 miles) Italy found during the war that her submarines were insufficient both with regard to their field of action and to their habitableness; in other words they were too small for efficient use, and Italy is indebted to the cooperation of French and British submarines for having been able successfully to meet the situation.

Since the armistice Italy has demolished as many as 30 submarines; she is actually left with 43 units in active service and 4 under construction, the total amounting to 20,250 tons.

Only 10 of the first units may be considered of any utility, since they are of more than 700 tons displacement; the others will have to be successively replaced.

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Mr. MacMurray.

#75

CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS

December 24, 1921 .

The fourth joint meeting of the Committee on Limitation of Armament and the Sub-Committee on Naval Limitation was held in the Pan American Union Building at 11 A. M., December 24, 1921. Continuing the discussion of the abolition of the submarine, Mr. Sarraut said:

"Our eminent and venerated colleague, Mr. Balfour, replying yesterday to Admiral de Bon's statement which, in my opinion was so substantial and convincing, gave us a new opportunity for respecting the eloquence and the emotion of the terms which a mind like his always so easily finds to express the inspirations of his thought. I thank him personally for having given me that rare pleasure in which the regret one feels at meeting opposition immediately gives way to admiration for one's adversary. I regret the use of such a word as adversary which has a displeasing sound as it comes to my ears; for as a matter of fact, the first impulse of my thought, as I rise to reply to Mr. Balfour, is to think of the last words of his speech, and to approve with all my heart and all my reason of the dignity and the serenity with which Mr. Balfour looks forward to the future destiny of his great country. On this point he knows how completely I share his faith and his conviction. My country, more than any other,- Mr. Balfour knows this - desires for Great Britain the continuation of the power and a security which France regards as one of the essential guarantees of the peace of the world and of the future of civilization. France would be the last to forget how greatly the heroism and the tenacity of her mighty Ally contributed to bring about the final decision which saved the liberty of mankind; and in the effort thus made by England, we know also what part was played by this splendid British navy which, working with the French navy, did so much to make victory certain.

"I wish to bear these sentiments in mind in replying to Mr. Balfour and particularly to the argument "ad hominem" which he addressed to France as to Italy with the object of demonstrating the danger that might be created by the position taken on the submarine question. If I rightly understood, Mr. Balfour said: "Beware, you may be the first victims of your attitude. You know what England has been enabled to do for you with the aid of its navy; this help ran great risk of being impaired by the action of the German submarines. Let us suppose that the situation at the time of the last war should recur as has been suggested by Mr. Briand; suppose that the former Allies of France again come to her assistance (as Mr. Balfour said he hoped they would do): the efficiency of their help might be impaired by the resumption of that submarine campaign which the attitude of France would have helped to render possible by its unwillingness to

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
(CONFERENCE SECTION)
DEC 6 1921
Mac Murray | Clarke
Williams | Blakeslee
Hornbeck | Abbott

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FOR THE PRESS: December 5, 1921.

Statement issued by the Chinese and Japanese delegations.

The Chinese and the Japanese delegates met at 3.30 this afternoon at the Pan American Building. Mr. Hanihara made the following declaration: "Japan will renounce all preferential rights with regard to foreign assistance in persons, capital, and material, stipulated in the Sino German treaty of March 6, 1898." The question of the maritime customs of Tsingtao was then discussed. After an interchange of views, they have decided that the said customs will be made an integral part of the Chinese Maritime Customs with the understanding first, that the Chinese government will make a recommendation to the Inspector General of the Chinese Maritime Customs with a view to permitting the Japanese traders at Tsingtao to communicate with the said customs in the Japanese language; second, the Chinese Government will make a recommendation to the Inspector General of the Chinese Maritime Customs that in the selection of a suitable staff for the Tsingtao customs, consideration be given within the limits of its established service regulations to the divers needs of the trade of Tsingtao. With these two understandings the Japanese delegates waived all of the privileges, formerly enjoyed by the Germans in relation to the maritime customs at Tsingtao. The provisional agreement between Japan and China relative to the maritime customs office of Tsingtao on August 6, 1915, will be automatically abrogated when the above-mentioned decision comes into effect.

The meeting adjourned to meet at three o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

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CONFERENCE ON THE

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT.

For the Press.

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Nov. 14th, 1921.

The Committee on Program and Procedure with respect to the Limitation of Armament, appointed by the Conference in its session of November 12, met at 11 a. m., Monday, November 14, at the Pan American Building, there being present the following delegates: Messrs. Hughes (Chairman), Balfour, Briand, Schanzer and Kato, with their respective secretaries. It was decided to recommend to the Conference the appointment of a committee composed of all the plenipotentiary delegates of the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, to examine and report to the full Conference with respect to limitation of armament, and with power to set up such subcommittees as it might from time to time deem desirable. Mr. Hughes as chairman of the Committee and of the Conference undertook to submit this proposal to the Conference.

Mr. J. Butler Wright was nominated as Secretary to the Committee on Program and Procedure with respect to limitation of Armament.

It was agreed that the delegates should be given an opportunity to speak, if desired, at the meeting of the Conference tomorrow concerning the proposals of the delegation of the United States with regard to limitation of armament.

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#78

Mr MacMurray.

CONFERENCE ON

THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT.

3

November 15, 1921.

For the Press:

The first meeting of the Committee on Limitation of Armament was held in the Pan American building at 4:00 p. m., Tuesday, November 15, 1921.

There were present the delegates of the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, with a secretary for each delegation, and the Secretary General of the Conference, who was chosen Secretary of the Committee.

A subcommittee, composed of one technical naval adviser for each of the five powers, was constituted to take under immediate advisement the questions raised by the proposal of the United States for a limitation of naval armament, and to report to the committee from time to time the progress of their deliberations. The subcommittee is composed of the following: Col. Roosevelt, Admiral Beatty, Vice-Admiral De Bon, Vice-Admiral Acton and Vice-Admiral Kato, with full power of substitution for each adviser. At the suggestion of Mr. Balfour it was agreed that Col. Roosevelt should act as Chairman of this subcommittee.

The committee adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

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Mr. MacMurray.
#79

CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT.

For the Press. November 23rd, 1921.

The sub-committee composed of the heads of the delegations of the five powers represented on the Committee on Limitation of Armament held a meeting this afternoon, Wednesday, November 23, at 5 p. m., for the purpose of considering the order of procedure in connection with new agencies of warfare and of rules for the conduct of war. The sub-committee decided to create three boards of experts, each member of the sub-committee to nominate the members of these boards, as follows:

1. With respect to aircraft, their quantity, character and use.

2. With respect to poison gases.

3. With respect to appropriate rules for the conduct of war.

The experts are to conduct their inquiries under the direct supervision of the sub-committee composed of the heads of the five delegations. As each subject is prepared for the discussion of the full committee, it will be reported to it.

Mr. Briand took leave of his colleagues, expressing his regret at being obliged to depart. The other members of the sub-committee expressed their regret that he was obliged to leave them and their appreciation of the great part he had taken in the proceedings.

The committee then adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

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Mr. MacMurray.
#80

CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT.

For the Press. November 23rd, 1921.

The Committee on the subject of the Limitation of Armament met at the Pan-American Building at 10:30 this morning. All the members were present except Baron Shidehara and Signor Meda. After a general discussion of the subjects relating to land armament and new agencies of warfare, these were referred to the sub-committee consisting of the heads of the Delegations with instructions ~~XXXX~~ to bring in an order of procedure with regard to these subjects and with power to appoint sub-committees to deal with the questions relating to poison gas, aircraft, and rules of international law.

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Mr. MacMurray.

#31

CONFERENCE ON LIMITATIO.. OF ARMAMENT

FO.. THE PRESS: November 23, 1921.

At the meeting of the Committee on the subject of the Limitation of Armament at the Pan American building this morning M. Briand made the following statement:

M. Briand asks the floor in order to express his keen regret at being forced to give up his collaboration in the work of the Conference, as this day is the last one that he is spending in Washington. He considers it one of the greatest honors of his political life to have been able to participate, even for a time, in the work of the Conference, following the noble, generous and courageous initiative taken by the American Government. He wishes to say once more something which he was unable to express at the last plenary session with all the emotion which he felt; how deep was his gratitude to his colleagues for the words spoken by them and addressed to France. It is certain that the exchange of friendly declarations which has taken place before the whole world has enabled Europe to take a great step forward on the road to peace; it has, in fact, brought about that moral situation without the existence of which it would have been hard, indeed, to reach a positive result. No longer will anyone be able to say that the armaments of France mask offensive intentions. Speaking frankly, it was practically a necessity for France that these words be uttered; she has been so sharply attacked; she has been credited with so many hidden motives that, in foreign lands, some have ventured to doubt her real purposes. Tomorrow -- and this is one of the reasons for which M. Briand must return to Paris -- the French Government and the French Parliament will take up

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Mr. MacMurray.
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#82

CONFERENCE ON LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS: November 25, 1921.

The Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions met in the Pan-American Building Friday, November 25, at 11 a.m. All the delegates were present except Signor Meda, Baron Shidehara, M. Sarraut, and Lord Lee.

At the opening of the session Mr. Hughes expressed his great regret at the appearance of a report in a Washington paper this morning of alleged happenings in the last meeting of the Committee. The report of antagonism with Mr. Balfour was not only untrue but grotesque and did him the grossest injustice; Mr. Hughes could not imagine how such a rumor had got into circulation. Mr. Balfour expressed his great appreciation of Mr. Hughes' statement. He had never doubted that Mr. Hughes would take the view he had just stated, but the manner and words in which that view had been put before the Committee had deeply moved him and he wished to express his thanks.

After a discussion it was decided to appoint a sub-committee to investigate and report in regard to the question of extraterritoriality in China. In regard to this subject Mr. Wang Chung-Hui, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of China, made a statement which will appear later.

The Committee then discussed the question of foreign post offices in China, the Chinese Minister, Mr. Sze, making a statement which will subsequently be made public.

The Committee then adjourned to meet at 10.30 o'clock Saturday morning, November 26.

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FOR THE PRESS: November 23, 1921.

The Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions met at 3.30 p.m. in the Columbus Room of the Pan American Building. All the members were present except Signor Meda and Baron Shidehara. Mr. Hanihara was present for the first time as one of the Japanese delegates. The topic of discussion was the customs revenues of China. Mr. Koo on behalf of the Chinese Delegation made a statement as follows: First of all he emphasized that the Chinese Government had no desire to interfere with the present administration of maritime customs or with devotion of the proceeds of the customs revenue to the liquidation of various foreign loans secured thereon. A brief account was given by him about the origin and the history of the Chinese Treaty Tariffs. Prior to 1842, he said, China enjoyed the full right of levying customs duties in 1842, however, and in the subsequent years after having made treaties with Great Britain, France and the United States, a limitation upon this right was for the first time imposed. The rule of five per cent ad valorem was thereby established, and the rates were based upon the current prices then prevailing. In 1858, as prices of commodities began to drop and the five per cent actually collected appeared to be somewhat in excess of the five per cent prescribed, a revision was asked for by the Treaty Powers. A revision was accordingly made. Later, however, as prices mounted, no request for a revision was forthcoming, and the Chinese Government on her part did not press for a revision, seeing that the revenue then collected from other sources was not inadequate to meet its requirements. But the fact was that the customs rate then prevailing was much less than the five per cent stipulated for. It was only in 1902 that a revision was made in order to afford sufficient funds to meet the Chinese obligations arising out of the Boxer protocol. In that tariff the rate was calculated on the basis of the average prices of 1897 to 1899. In 1912, an attempt was made by the Chinese Government to have another revision, but it failed, owing to the difficulty of securing the

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Mr. MacMurray.
#34

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CONFERENCE ON LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS: November 22, 1921.

The Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions met at the Pan-American building, November 22, at 11 o'clock A.M. All the members were present except Baron Shidehara and Signor Meda. The Committee discussed the matter of limitations upon the administrative autonomy of China, with particular reference to those connected with revenue, and on Senator Underwood's proposal, decided to appoint a sub-committee consisting of a representative of each of the nine Powers for the purpose of examining facts and stating their conclusions to the full committee, the sub-committee to have power to call in such expert opinion as it might desire.

The Committee adjourned until 3 P.M., Wednesday, November 23rd, 1921.

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Mr. MacMurray.
#85

CONFERENCE ON LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS: November 21, 1921.

The Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions met at the Pan-American Building November 21 at 4 o'clock p.m. All the members were present except Baron Shidehara and Signor Meda.

The Committee discussed a series of resolutions prepared for their consideration by Senator Root setting forth the general principles to guide the Committee in its further investigation in regard to China, which after full discussion and amendment were adopted in the following form:

It is the firm intention of the Powers attending this Conference hereinafter mentioned, to wit, the United States of America, Belgium, the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, and Portugal

(1) To respect the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial and administrative integrity of China.

(2) To provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government.

(3) To use their influence for the purpose of effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout the territory of China.

(4) To refrain from taking advantage of the present conditions in order to seek special rights or privileges which would abridge the rights of the subjects or citizens of friendly States and from countenancing action inimical to the security of such States.

The Committee adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

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#86

December 12, 1921

1 pm.

Meeting #3 - Committee on the Limitation of Armament.

(C.J. reports no press communiqué)

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Mr. MacMurray

CONFERENCE ON LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

487

FOR THE PRESS: December 15, 1921.

The Sub-Committee on Naval Armament met in Columbus Room, Pan-American Union Building, at 4 p.m. December 15. All members of the Committee were present.

The following announcement was made:

The following are the points of agreement that have been reached in the course of the negotiations between the United States of America, Great Britain and Japan with respect to their capital fighting ships.

An agreement has been reached between the three Powers -- The United States of America, the British Empire, and Japan, on the subject of naval ratio. The proposal of the American Government that the ratio should be 5:5:3 is accepted. It is agreed that with respect to fortifications and naval bases in the Pacific region, including Hongkong, the status quo shall be maintained, that is, that there shall be no increase in these fortifications and naval bases except that this restriction shall not apply to the Hawaiian Islands, Australia, New Zealand and the islands composing Japan proper, or, of course, to the coasts of the United States and Canada, as to which the respective Powers retain their entire freedom.

The Japanese Government has found special difficulty with respect to the MUTSU, as that is their newest ship. In order to retain the MUTSU Japan has proposed to scrap the SETTSU, one of her older ships, which, under the American proposal, was to have been retained. This would leave the number of Japan's capital ships the same, that is, 10, as under the American proposal. The retention of the MUTSU by Japan in place of the SETTSU makes a difference in net tonnage of 13,600 tons, making the total tonnage of Japan's capital ships 313,300 tons, as against 299,700 tons under the original American proposal.

While the difference in tonnage is small, there would be considerable difference in efficiency, as the retention of the MUTSU would give to Japan two (2) post-Jutland ships of the latest design.

In order to meet this situation and to preserve the relative strength on the basis of the agreed ratio, it is agreed that the United States shall complete two (2) of the ships in course of construction, that is, the COLORADO and the WASHINGTON, which are now about 90% completed, and scrap two (2) of the older ships, that is, the NORTH DAKOTA and the DELAWARE, which under the original proposal were to be retained. This would leave the United States with the same number of capital ships, that is 18, as under the original proposal, with a tonnage of 525,350 tons, as against 500,650 tons as originally proposed. Three (3) of the ships would be post-Jutland ships of the MARYLAND type.

As the British have no post-Jutland ships, except one HOOD, the construction of which is only partly post-Jutland, it is agreed that in order to maintain proper relative strength the British Government may construct two (2) new ships not to exceed 35,000 legend tons each, that is, calculating the tonnage according to British standards of measurement, or, according to American calculations, the equivalent of 37,000 tons each. It is agreed that the British Government shall, on the completion of these two (2) new ships, scrap four (4) of their ships of the KING GEORGE V type, that is, the ERIN, KING GEORGE V, CENTURION and AJAX, which were to have been retained under the original American proposal. This would

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CUSTOMS.

(1) It was decided that, simultaneously with the restitution of the leased territory of Kiaochow, the Customs House of Tsingtao be made an integral part of the Chinese Maritime Customs with the understanding: (I) that the Chinese Government make a recommendation to the Inspector General of the Chinese Maritime Customs with a view to permitting the Japanese traders at Tsingtao to communicate with the said customs in the Japanese language; (II) that the Chinese Government make a recommendation to the Inspector General of the Chinese Maritime Customs that in the selection of a suitable staff for the Tsingtao customs, consideration be given within the limits of its established service regulations to the diverse needs of the trade of Tsingtao.

(2) It was decided that the Provisional Agreement between Japan and China, relative to the maritime customs office of Tsingtao on August 6, 1915, be automatically abrogated as soon as the decision in regard to the Tsingtao customs came into effect.

(SJC-3, Dec. 5, 1921.)

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1. Claims for Damages and Injuries in Shantung Province.

DR. KOO said that at the end of yesterday's meeting he had stated that he might try to dispose of two or three minor questions without attempting to go into details. One of these questions was related to the occupation of land belonging to Chinese citizens along the Shantung Railway. In many cases the owners had been paid, but in a number of cases they had not been adequately paid or had not been paid at all. Without wishing to take up any of such questions individually, leaving them to subsequent local arrangement, he would now propose the settlement of the general principle. The same observation applied to the claims which the Chinese citizens thought they had for injuries and damages to persons or property during the period of the Japanese administration. In bringing up this question it was not the desire of the Chinese Delegates to convey any impression that all these claims were well founded. In fact, all of them had to be taken up upon their own merits. Some formula, however, might be agreed upon which would enable the authorities of both countries to deal with the matter in a manner fair, satisfactory and equitable to both sides. He believed that it was as much the Japanese desire as the Chinese to do everything toward dissipating the grievances cherished by the Chinese citizens in Shantung. They might be real or imaginary, but in the interests of good relations between the two countries it might be desirable to agree upon the general principle in regard to these claims. With these preliminary

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ANNEX I

JANUARY 4, 1922

STATEMENT BY THE CHINESE DELEGATION.

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The conversations with regard to the Railway have reached the following point:

The Chinese Delegation has proposed two plans for the acquisition by the Chinese Government of the ownership and control of the Railway.

1st Plan.- Japan to transfer to China the Railway and its branches together with all properties appurtenant thereto, including wharves and warehouses and other similar properties, it being understood that the question of the mines appurtenant to the railway shall be set apart for separate consideration. The said transfer to be completed as soon as practicable and not later than nine months after the coming into force of the agreement upon the whole Shantung question.

China to pay to Japan the actual value of the railway properties, consisting of the sum of 53,406,141 gold marks or its equivalent plus the amount which Japan, during the period of her administration of the Railway, has actually expended for permanent improvements on and additions to the railway properties, less a suitable allowance for depreciation.

A Sino-Japanese Joint Commission to be appointed to arrange all matters of detail connected with the transfer of the Railway and its appurtenant properties, or with the valuations of the improvements and additions.

China to make a cash payment for the total amount due for the Railway and its appurtenant properties, the moneys for which payment to be deposited in a bank of a third Power in the following manner: two fifths at the end of three months after the conclusion of the Shantung Agreement, one fifth six months after such

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CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS: January 24, 1922.

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The twenty-fifth meeting of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions was held Tuesday morning, January 24th, 1922, at 11 o'clock, in the Pan-American Building.

THE CHAIRMAN (MR. HUGHES) made the following statement:

The American Delegation has heard the statement by Baron Shidehara and has taken note of the assurances given on behalf of the Japanese Government with respect to the withdrawal of Japanese troops from the Maritime Province of Siberia and from the Province of Sakhalin. The American Delegation has also noted the assurance of Japan by her authorized spokesman that it is her fixed and settled policy to respect the territorial integrity of Russia, and to observe the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of that country, as well as the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations in every part of the Russian possessions.

These assurances are taken to mean that Japan does not seek, through her military operation in Siberia, to impair the rights of the Russian people in any respect, or to obtain any unfair commercial advantages, or to absorb for her own use the Siberian fisheries, or to set up an exclusive exploitation either of the resources of Sakhalin or of the Maritime Province.

As Baron Shidehara pointed out, the military expedition of Japan to Siberia was originally undertaken in common accord and in cooperation with the United States. It will be recalled that public assurances were given at the outset by both Governments of a firm intention to respect the territorial integrity of Russia and to abstain from all interference in Russian internal politics. In view of the reference by Baron Shidehara to the participation of the American Government in the expedition of 1918, I should like to place upon our records for transmission to the Conference the purposes which were then clearly stated by both Governments.

The American Government set forth its aims and policies publicly in July, 1918. The purposes of the expedition were said to be, first, to help the Czecho-Slovaks consolidate their forces; second, to steady any efforts at self-government or self-defense in which the Russians themselves might be willing to accept assistance; and, third, to guard the military stores at Vladivostok.

The American Government opposed the idea of a military intervention, but regarded military action as admissible at the time solely for the purpose of helping the Czecho-Slovaks consolidate their forces and get into successful cooperation with their Slavic kinsmen, and to steady any efforts at self-government or self-defense in which the Russians themselves might be willing to accept assistance. It was stated that the American Government proposed to ask all associated in this course of action to unite in assuring the people of Russia in the most public and solemn manner that none of the governments uniting in action either in Siberia or in northern Russia contemplated any interference of any kind with the political sovereignty of Russia, any intervention in her

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Mr. MacMurray.
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CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS: January 23, 1922.

The twenty-fourth meeting of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions was held Monday morning, January 23, 1922, at 11 o'clock in the Pan American Union Building.

THE CHAIRMAN (MR. HUGHES) said it was fitting they should pause in their deliberations to express the grief that they all felt at the news of the death of Viscount Bryce. His passing away was not only a serious loss to statesmanship, but it deprived the world of one of its great leaders and benefactors, because of his vision of democratic possibilities, his liberal spirit and the constant example in his character and attainments of the finest culture of his period. Especially was his loss keenly felt by the American people. He had long been the mentor of their youth. No one understood their institutions better; no one had more faithfully interpreted them to the American people; no one had more keenly appreciated the difficulties in their workings; no one had pointed out with greater accuracy the needs for improvement.

There was not, in any college in the United States, a class of young men desirous to understand the institutions of their country, he said who had not been at the feet of Lord Bryce, learning of the spirit of democracy as exemplified in the United States, of the special character of the work of the fathers in making liberty under law possible, and of the dangers which constantly beset us because of the extreme uncertainty that always attends the development of popular government.

He could not trust himself to speak of his personal friendship, his charm, the stimulus that he had felt in his companionship; nor would he, at this time, attempt to make an adequate tribute to his memory. It was a sad loss; and in this Conference, devoted to the interests of peace, they were attempting, "with what measure might be found practicable, to make progress towards the goal toward which Lord Bryce had been striving during his whole life.

THE CHAIRMAN then asked Mr. Root to speak in honor of Lord Bryce's memory.

MR. ROOT said that he contributed his word of appreciation and regard at the death of Lord Bryce from the standpoint of personal friendship and affection and of public gratitude and regard. He died in the fulness of years, in the midst of activity of body and mind, after a career of the greatest usefulness amidst the respect, admiration and affection of the people among whom he lived.

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Mr. MacMurray.

#75

CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS: January 21, 1922.

The twenty-third meeting of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions was held this morning, January 21, 1922, at 11 o'clock in the Pan-American Building.

After discussion which was chiefly concerned with the text of the various articles of the resolution relating to the filing and publicity of contracts it was adopted in the following form:

"The Powers represented in this Conference, considering it desirable that there should hereafter be full publicity with respect to all matters affecting the political and other international obligations of China and of the several Powers in relation to China, are agreed as follows:

"I. The several Powers other than China will at their earliest convenience file with the Secretariat-General of the Conference for transmission to the participating Powers, a list of all treaties, conventions, exchange of notes, or other international agreements which they may have with China, or with any other Power or Powers in relation to China, which they deem to be still in force and upon which they may desire to rely. In each case, citations will be given to any official or other publication in which an authoritative text of the documents may be found. In any case in which the document may not have been published, a copy of the text (in its original language or languages) will be filed with the Secretariat General of the Conference.

"Every Treaty or other international agreement of the character described which may be concluded hereafter shall be notified by the Governments concerned within sixty (60) days of its conclusion to the Powers who are signatories of or adherents to this agreement.

"II. The several Powers other than China will file with the Secretariat General of the Conference at their earliest convenience for transmission to the participating Powers a list, as nearly complete as may be possible, of all those contracts between their nationals, of the one part, and the Chinese Government or any of its administrative subdivisions or local authorities, of the other part, which involve any concession, franchise, option or preference with respect to railway construction, mining, forestry, navigation, river conservancy, harbor works, reclamation, electrical communications, or other public works or public services, or for the sale of arms of ammunition, or which involve a lien upon any of the public revenues or properties of the Chinese Government or of any of its administrative subdivisions. There shall be, in the case of each document so listed, either a citation to a published text, or a copy of the text itself.

"Every contract of the public character described which may be concluded hereafter shall be notified by the Governments concerned within sixty (60) days after the receipt of information of its conclusion to the Powers who are signatories of or adherents to this agreement.

Mr. MacMurray.

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CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS: January 20, 1922.

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The twenty-second meeting of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions was held this afternoon, January 20, 1922, at 3:30 o'clock in the Pan-American Building.

THE CHAIRMAN (MR. HUGHES) called the meeting to order, and asked if any committee was ready to report.

SENATOR UNDERWOOD said that when the report of the Committee on the Customs Tariff in China came before the full Committee there was a recommendation that a resolution be passed in reference to the disbandment of certain military forces in China. It was referred back to the Sub-Committee with the request that the resolution be presented. He had drafted a resolution which had met with the approval of the members of the Sub-Committee, but there was a slight modification of it that the Chinese Delegation desired, which he thought would meet with the approval of the delegates. He said he would read the resolution as originally prepared and then the modification. He first read the resolution:

"Whereas the Powers attending this Conference have been deeply impressed with the severe drain on the public revenue of China through the maintenance of excessive military forces in various parts of the country, most of which are controlled by the military chiefs of the provinces,

"And whereas the continued maintenance of these forces appears to be mainly responsible for China's present unsettled political conditions,

"And whereas it is felt that large and prompt reductions of these forces will not only advance the cause of China's political unity and economic development but will hasten her financial rehabilitation;

"Therefore, without any intention to interfere in the internal problems of China, but animated by the sincere desire to see China develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government alike in her own interest and in the general interest of trade;

"And being inspired by the spirit of this Conference whose aim is to reduce, through the limitation of armament, the enormous disbursements which manifestly constitute the greater part of the encumbrance upon enterprise and national prosperity;

"It is resolved: That this Conference express to China the earnest hope that immediate and effective steps may be taken by the Chinese Government to reduce the aforesaid military forces and expenditures."

It had been suggested, Senator Underwood said, by the Chinese Delegation, that instead of the first paragraph, the following paragraph should be substituted:

"Whereas the Powers attending this Conference have been deeply impressed with the severe drain on the public revenues of China through the maintenance in various parts of the country of military forces, excessive in number, and controlled by the military forces of the provinces without coordination" --

The rest of the resolution was to be unchanged.

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Mr. MacMurray.
#17

CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS:

January 19, 1922.

The twenty-first meeting of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions was held this morning, January 19, 1922, at 11 o'clock, in the Pan American Building.

THE CHAIRMAN (MR. HUGHES) said that the Committee would consider the resolution offered by Sir Auckland Geddes with relation to railways in China. The resolution was before the Committee in text, he believed, and provided broadly against discrimination and for the reference of questions which might arise to the Board of Reference. He assumed that it was not necessary to read it.

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES said that the resolution which he had the honor to lay before the Committee was, as he had stated the day before, rather unusual in its form. In consequence, he did not move it simply as circulated. What he moved was "That it is desirable that a provision to the following effect be in the convention on the Open Door in China"; and then the text as it stood.

On looking over this resolution carefully, and having had the advantage of criticism from some of the delegates present, he had to suggest that words be inserted in the text as circulated, in the second line, so that it should read:

"The Chinese Government declares that, throughout the whole of the railways in China, it will not exercise, or permit, any unfair discrimination of any kind. In particular there shall be no discrimination whatever, direct or indirect, in respect of charges or facilities ....." and so on.

In moving this resolution, the British Empire Delegation were, of course, animated by the desire to make the Open Door policy effective. They believed that a resolution in this sense, if adopted and approved by the Powers, would go far to make the Open Door a reality.

He wished to add there was no suggestion whatever that China's government policy with regard to the railways had included any policy of discrimination on any ground. He wished to make that quite clear, and therefore repeated what he had said yesterday.

The British Empire Delegation believed that if there were somebody -- they suggested the Board of Reference -- before which claims or appeals could be taken, there would grow up, rapidly and effectively, a policy of absolute fairness and equality with regard to all transportation facilities on the railways throughout China.

They considered that the Board of Reference, which they had proposed in connection with the general policy of the Open Door, would be the most satisfactory, the most natural, and the most convenient body before which to have these cases, if any should arise, of alleged discrimination investigated and definitely settled. Accordingly he had the honor to move: "That it is desirable that a provision to the following effect be in the Convention on the Open Door in China." Then followed the text, with the small amendments he had already brought to the notice of the Committee.

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Mr. MacMurray.
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CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS: January 18, 1922.

The Twentieth Meeting of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions was held this morning, January 18, 1922, at 11 o'clock in the Pan-American Building.

The Chairman, (Mr. Hughes) suggested that the Committee continue the discussion of the proposed resolution in regard to the Open Door in China.

Baron Shidehara said that, with reference to Section III of the draft Resolution, it appeared that the constitution of the Board of Reference was to be framed by the special Conference on Chinese Customs Duties. He knew that it was premature at this moment to discuss details of such organization but he would like to form a general idea of what that Board of Reference would be. Judging by the nature of the questions to be dealt with, Baron Shidehara presumed that each of the nine governments would have to appoint, as members of the Board, some of their ablest and broadest minded jurists, upon whose judgment their own and the other interested governments could rely. As the Board of Reference was to be of a permanent nature, these jurists would either have to stay in China indefinitely or they would have to be sent to China each time questions within the competence of the Board came up for consideration and examination. Apart from the question of expense to the nine governments for the maintenance of the Board, it had occurred to Baron Shidehara that it might be difficult, from a practical standpoint, for these governments to spare able and first-rate jurists who would accept the post in question under these conditions. If jurists of such qualification could not be spared, the consequence would only be disappointing. He thought perhaps this practical side of the question had already been considered by the Chairman and he would be happy if the Chairman would inform the Committee of his views in regard to it.

Sir Auckland Geddes said: "Mr. Chairman, this question of the board of reference raised by Baron Shidehara is one which we had thought over, before I ventured to suggest, two days ago, that some form of machinery be established. The idea that we had in mind about this machinery was something of this sort:- That the actual board of reference should be composed of jurists, but that it would not be necessary for all the Powers' representatives to attend all the meetings of the board. We conceived of this machinery somewhat in this way: that every Power should nominate to a panel, jurists of eminence and distinction, and that from that panel there should be drawn two, three, four, whatever number was required, to form the board which is actually to consider any special case that was brought before it. For example, it occurred to us that it might be possible for justices at Shanghai or Hongkong to be on the panel of the board of reference as the British representatives. If an occasion in which Britain was concerned arose, or one in which under the adopted scheme a British justice would sit upon the Board of Reference one of these distinguished jurists would be called to take his turn on the board. I think that possibly a scheme worked out by the conference which is to be responsible for its preparation might follow some such lines as these.

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Mr. MacMurray.
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CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT.

FOR THE PRESS January 5, 1922.

The seventeenth meeting of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions was held this morning, January 5, 1922, at 11 o'clock, in the Pan American Union Building.

The Chairman (Mr. Hughes) said that he was sure that all those present greatly regretted that Mr. Van Karnebeek had been compelled to leave them by reason of his public engagements at home, and that they extended a cordial greeting to Mr. de Beaufort, who was now meeting with them.

This meeting of the committee had been called to hear the report of the Sub-Committee on Chinese Customs Duties, which would be presented by Senator Underwood.

Senator Underwood said:

"I desire to present the report of the Sub-Committee on the Chinese Customs tariff, but in advance of reading the report I wish to make a short statement to the Committee in explanation of what the Committee has done.

"I desire to express my appreciation of the attitude of the Delegates on the Sub-Committee with respect to the broad principles involved in a matter so serious as that which touches the financial resources of the Chinese Government. I feel that they have approached the subject in an admirable spirit of collaboration with a view to achievements of a constructive order which would not only meet the present exigencies and assist in stabilizing economic conditions in China but would go much further by removing elements of friction in the general trade adjustment.

"The importance of this agreement in reference to trade conditions in China, which to a large extent are controlled by the duties levied at the customs house, I think goes much further than the mere question of the money involved. As I stated some time ago, I think one of the principal causes of irritation and difference between the nations of the world arises from their trade conditions, and when one nation feels that it is not standing on an equality with another nation, it is likely to bring about conditions of unrest that may lead in the end to war; and the great purpose of this Convention has been to eliminate the causes of war. Therefore, I think that we can congratulate ourselves at this time that we have reached, in this report that I shall present, an understanding to wipe out the discriminations on the border of China in reference to customs duties, and that will make all the countries of the world feel that they will hereafter have an open door that means equal opportunity of trade.

"The Chinese tariff, being a treaty tariff and depending upon the unanimous consent of the treaty powers, would have presented difficulties of agreement respecting revision or improvement

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Mr. MacMurray.
#100

CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS: January 16, 1922.

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The eighteenth meeting of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions was held this afternoon, January 16, 1922, at 3:30 o'clock in the Pan American Building.

The CHAIRMAN (MR. HUGHES) said that before proceeding with the further order of business they would entertain a report of the Drafting Committee in relation to the matter of customs in China. Mr. Root then presented resolutions which after discussion and amendment were adopted as follows:

AGREEMENT ON THE REVISION OF THE CHINESE TARIFF

With a view to providing additional revenue to meet the needs of the Chinese Government, the Powers represented at this Conference, namely the United States of America, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, and Portugal agree:

That the customs schedule of duties on imports into China adopted by the Tariff Revision Commission at Shanghai on December 19, 1918, shall forthwith be revised so that the rates of duty shall be equivalent to 5 per cent. effective, as provided for in the several commercial treaties to which China is a party.

A Revision Commission shall meet at Shanghai, at the earliest practicable date, to effect this revision forthwith and on the general lines of the last revision.

of the Powers above named and of representatives
This Commission shall be composed of representatives/of any additional Powers having Governments at present recognized by the Powers represented at this Conference and who have treaties with China providing for a tariff on imports and exports not to exceed 5 per cent. ad valorem and who desire to participate therein.

The revision shall proceed as rapidly as possible with a view to its completion within four months from the date of the adoption of this resolution by the Conference on the Limitation of Armament and Pacific and Far Eastern Questions.

The revised tariff shall become effective as soon as possible but not earlier than two months after its publication by the Revision Commission.

The Government of the United States, as convener of the present Conference, is requested forthwith to communicate the terms of this resolution to the Governments of Powers not represented at this Conference but who participated in the Revision of 1918, aforesaid.

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Mr. MacMurray.

#101

CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT.

January 17, 1922.

For the Press:

Eighteenth meeting of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions, January 16, 1922, (continued).

After the adoption of the resolutions regarding the revision of the Chinese tariff and customs duties the Chairman (Mr.Hughes suggested that the Committee proceed to the next topic upon the American Agenda, i. e., "the Open Door"--or equality of commercial and industrial opportunity. The Chairman said that this subject had an intimate connection with the topic which immediately followed it, namely, concessions or preferential economic privileges. The Committee might possibly make unnecessary the discussion at length of particular details in dealing with these subjects, if it were to adopt, by agreement of the Powers represented, a statement of principle in amplication of the socalled "Open Door" principle. The Committee had already resolved that it was the firm intention of the Powers here represented to use their influence for the purpose of effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout the territory of China. It was manifest that the granting of special concessions of a monopolistic or preferential character, or which secured a general superiority of rights for one Power to the exclusion of equal opportunity for other Powers, was in opposition to the maintenance and application of this principle of equal opportunity. In order that this matter might be brought before the Committee for discussion with a view to the adoption, if possible, of a statement a little more in detail than the general statement already adopted, he ventured to present for consideration a Resolution which he did not mean to recommend in its precise phrasing necessarily, but simply as something concrete for consideration.

The Chairman then read the following:

"DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE OPEN DOOR.

"With a view to applying more effectually the principle of the open door or equality of opportunity for the trade and industry of all nations, The Powers represented in this conference agree not to seek or to support their nationals in asserting any arrangement which might purport to establish in favor of their interests any general superiority of rights with respect to commercial or economic development in any designated region of the territories of China, or which might seek to create any such monopoly or preference as would exclude other nationals from undertaking any legitimate trade or industry or from participating with the Chinese Government in any category of public enterprise--it being understood that this agreement is not to be so construed as to prohibit the acquisition of such properties or rights as may be necessary to the conduct of a particular commercial or industrial undertaking".

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Mr. MacMurray,
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CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS

Jan. 17, 1922

The Nineteenth meeting of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions met this afternoon, January 17th, 1922, at 3:30 o'clock in the Pan American Building, and continued the discussion begun the day before on the subject of the Open Door in China.

The Chairman, Mr. Hughes, said that the previous day he had taken the liberty of proposing a resolution for the purpose of stating a little more definitely the principle of the Open Door or equality of opportunity in China. Without reviewing what took place at that time, it was sufficient to say that in the light of the suggestions then made, and after consultation with experts of the Delegations who had special familiarity with conditions in China and with the history of the application of the Open Door principle, a resolution along the lines of that previously suggested was now presented. In order that the points which it made might be suitably emphasized, he asked permission to read it, as follows:

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Mr. MacMurray.
4104

CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS: February 3, 1922.

The thirty-first meeting of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions was held on Friday afternoon, February 3, 1922, at 3:00 o'clock in the Pan American Building, Mr. Hughes in the Chair.

The Committee discussed and adopted the text of the Treaty designed to stabilize conditions in the Far East, to safeguard the rights and interests of China, and to promote intercourse between China and the other Powers upon the basis of equality of opportunity; the text of the Resolution establishing a Board of Reference to which questions arising in connection with the aforesaid Treaty shall be referred; and the text of the Chinese Customs Treaty.

In reply to the statement made yesterday by Baron Shidehara concerning the Sino-Japanese Treaties and exchange of Notes of May 25, 1915, Dr. Wang said:

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Mr. MacMurray.

CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS: February 2, 1922.

The thirtieth meeting of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions was held this afternoon, February 2, 1922, in the Pan-American Building, at four o'clock.

THE CHAIRMAN (MR. HUGHES) said that before proceeding with the regular order, he would state that a meeting had been held of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider the proposed treaties relating to China, and a form of treaty had been tentatively approved, with the purpose of having it put into print and distributed.

He then asked for a report from the Committee on the Chinese Eastern Railway.

MR. ROOT said that the full Committee had referred to the special Committee on the Chinese Eastern Railway a report of the technical Sub-Committee which had been wrestling with the subject of that railway for some time. This special Committee now reported back that report of the Technical Sub-Committee, together with the observations and reservations made in behalf of the Chinese Delegation by Dr. Hawkling Yen.

The Technical Sub-Committee report, after giving the recent history of the road, had stated the conclusion that funds would be obtainable only if suitable conditions were established for the economical operation of the railway, and the funds were to be expended under adequate supervision. It had recommended replacing the present so-called Interallied Committee by a Finance Committee "which shall exercise general financial control over the operation of the railroad." It had recommended also that there should be a new force of police or gendarmerie to be under the control of the Finance Committee.

Dr. Yen had stated in substance that he could not give his assent to the infringement upon the sovereignty of China which would be involved in putting the finance and the protection of the road under the control of an Interallied Finance Committee.

The Sub-Committee of delegates, for which Mr. Root was reporting, had had before it both the report of the Technical Committee and many drafts of resolutions aimed at avoiding the impasse caused by the objection interposed by Dr. Yen to the conclusions of the Technical Committee.

None of those drafts had seemed to the generality of the Committee of delegates to make any improvement of the situation. They all had been in the form of amendments of the Interallied Agreement of 1919, which had been regarded by common consent and general statement as being still in force and effect.

The Committee of delegates now wished to report unanimously the following resolution: